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France Calls for Negotiations Through OAU on Chad War

PARIS — France wants a peace-negotiated settlement to the conflict, preferably through the Organization for African Unity, the government spokesman, Max Gallo, said today.

Gallo said exact details of the policy would be revealed in interviews to be given by Mr. Mitterrand to the newspaper *Le Monde*, and published Thursday.

In the eve of the policy statement, French officials were "not at all" in a hurry to allow "a de facto partition of the country with Libyan troops and aircraft arriving in Chad to support President Hissène Habré's forces fighting Libyan-backed rebels."

Mr. Gallo said a large part of the meeting was devoted to Chad, and the ministers, including Defense Minister Charles Hernu, exchanged views on the conflict.

France's presidential envoy, Maurice Faure, was in Addis Ababa on Wednesday for talks with the Ethiopian leader, Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the OAU.

The organization has taken no overt role in the latest conflict that started seven weeks ago between Mr. Habré's forces and those led by former President Goukouni Oueddei.

Mr. Gallo called the war an African affair, and said it should be settled by Africans, preferably within the framework of the OAU.

He said France had sent forces to its former colony to allow negotiations from a position of strength.

Mr. Faure, head of the National Assembly's foreign relations committee, said Tuesday that France had been reluctant to commit troops and planes to Chad. He said: "We waited for irrefutable proof of foreign military interven-

tion, in this case aggression by Libya."

The Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Qadhafi, has denied that his forces are in Chad.

Mr. Gallo said Wednesday: "France would prefer a peaceful solution to the conflict, meaning a return to legality and a position of force on the ground, both of which France has given itself the means to do."

Mr. Gallo said Mr. Mitterrand would explain France's position in the next few days to Louis Mermat, president of the National Assembly, and Alain Poirer, president of the Senate.

In addition, he said, Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy would be holding similar meetings with the leaders of the various parties in the National Assembly.

There was no official comment from France on the U.S. withdrawal of two AWACS electronic surveillance aircraft from Sudan, where they were sent earlier to monitor the conflict in Chad.

The U.S. embassy in Paris declined to confirm or deny a report that the former Central Intelligence Agency deputy director, Vernon A. Walters, visited Mr. Mitterrand earlier this month.

troops and aircraft arrived in Chad to support President Hissène Habré's forces fighting Libyan-backed rebels.

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Corazon Aquino, center, wife of the slain opposition leader, arrived in Manila Wednesday.

Marcos Names Panel on Killing Group Friendly to President; Opposition Is Likely to Object

By William Chapman

Washington Post Service

MANILA — President Ferdinand E. Marcos appointed a fact-finding commission composed of judges Wednesday to investigate the slaying of his long-time political rival, Benigno S. Aquino Jr.

The membership is not likely to satisfy members of the Aquino family and opposition politicians, who have said they hoped to see nongovernment figures and experts approved by the family chosen for the investigation.

A presidential statement said that the commission would make "a free, unlimited and exhaustive investigation into all aspects of the tragedy." The commission will report directly to the president.

Some members of the opposition political group, the United Nationalist Democratic Organization, have questioned the government's ability to conduct an impartial investigation into the assassination and have said the choice of investigators should be made with the approval of Mr. Aquino's family.

The chairman of the commission is Chief Justice Enrique Fernando. The panel includes a former chief justice, Roberto Concepcion, and three current members of the Supreme Court.

All are generally regarded as friendly to the president and are not known as dissenters in cases involving government policy.

Mr. Aquino, 50, was shot to death Sunday afternoon as he stepped off an airplane at Manila International Airport. The government has said that a still-unidentified gunman shot him in the back of the head.

The slayer was promptly killed by airport security men, the government has said. Almost no evidence surrounding the killing has been made public.

Mr. Aquino, a persistent political critic of Mr. Marcos, had spent three years in self-imposed exile in the United States and was return-

ing to the Philippines to press for a return to democratic institutions.

Mr. Marcos said in a television interview Monday night that the killer might have had accomplices, and it is generally considered improbable by most observers that a man without assistance could have gotten close enough to Mr. Aquino to shoot him in the head. There were a number of airport security officers on the scene.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Embassy confirmed that U.S. authorities have been asked by the Philippine government to help trace the pistol said to have been used by the man and in identifying his fingerprints. The fatal weapon was said to have been a U.S.-made Smith and Wesson .357-caliber Magnum.

Mr. Aquino's wife, Corazon, and five children arrived from the United States Wednesday. They were taken to the Aquino family home in suburban Quezon City, where thousands of people have filed past Mr. Aquino's body in the past three days.

■ Reagan Urged to Cancel Trip

Two members of the U.S. House of Representatives called for President Ronald Reagan to cancel his visit to the Philippines and to suspend U.S. aid to that nation until the completion of an investigation into Mr. Aquino's assassination. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

"Such a trip to see President Marcos, with all the presidential trappings, would signal that the United States is condoning the murder of Benigno Aquino and Marcos's suspected implication," said Representative Don Edwards, a California Democrat.

He was joined at a news conference by Representative Fortney H. Stark, also a Democrat from California, and leaders of a U.S.-based organization of Filipinos opposing Mr. Marcos.

Mr. Stark said a Reagan visit to the Philippines would make "a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

French Show Ambivalence Over Chad: Pride and Misgivings

By John Darnton

New York Times Service

PARIS — "Some things are more important than food," said a French official, a retired truck driver who usually is found in Le Châteauneuf during important social intervals just before lunchtime, "and that is not part of the ritual — to offer up thoughts, or opinions really, that had just come into one's mind." He said that the whole thing was complicated, and that the Americans certainly had no sense meddling there, whereas the French did. "Chad is a tragedy," he said. "But an elderly man sitting at a table, yel-

This ambivalence, it seems, is shared by the whole country.

France's deepening military involvement in Chad calls up conflicting emotions. There is pride in the fact that France is sending in paratroopers to prop up the government of a former colony. There is some anger at the Americans, for seeming to apply pressure on France to rush in. And there are stirrings of misgivings, founded in the memories of the colonial conflicts of Indochina and Algeria and the notion that perhaps the venture into Chad, where fighting has raged off and on for 17 years, could turn into a similar quagmire.

"No son of mine is going there, that's all I'm saying," said Julien Toledano, a fellow drinker at Le Châteauneuf.

"Chad is stupidity," said Robert Thimier, a barrister. But an elderly man sitting at a table, yel-

the Libyan leader, who is supporting the Chadian rebels of former President Goukouni Oueddei against the government forces of President Hissène Habré. The remark went uncontested.

The announcement on Aug. 9 that troops were being sent touched off remarkably little reaction. Most editorial writers dismissed the phenomenon as part of the hull that descends upon French life in August, when politicians and shopkeepers are unavailable to all but beach attendants.

Others noted that the move in a way silenced the debate, because it began to meet the criticisms from the only ones who were critical, the center-right opposition, which was pressing for intervention. Only the Communist Party, a junior partner in the government, found the development, as a front-page editorial in *L'Humanité* put it, cause for "disquiet."

To a degree, debate in the higher political realm still has not opened up, since major figures in the opposition, who supported African intervention while in

power and so are presumably in favor of it now, have yet to be heard from. They include former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and former Prime Minister Raymond Barre.

Now the French are returning from vacation to find a full-blown crisis at hand, complete with newspaper headlines that assert "The debate has begun." television interviews with retired generals discussing military strategy and almost nightly television footage of wounded Chadian soldiers lying in filthy hospital rooms in Ndjamena.

President François Mitterrand, who has been criticized by the press for keeping the public ill informed, is supposed to present his policy and strategy in an interview with *Le Monde* this week.

The quickening debate does not seem to make it any easier to sort things out for Mr. Boissard, who said: "At one time or other, we've defended both these guys who are fighting, the one who's in and the one who's out. It gets very complicated at times."

German Leopard Tanks Chosen by Switzerland

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BERN — The Swiss government announced Wednesday it has chosen the West German Leopard-2, rather than the American M-1 Abrams, for its new generation of tanks.

The government said it would order the Federal Assembly, or parliament, to appropriate approximately \$1.2 billion for an initial purchase of 210 Leopards, 175 of which are to be made in Switzerland by Contraves, a Zurich-based weapons manufacturer, under license from the German manufacturer, Krauss-Maffei.

Swiss plans call for the procurement of 420 Leopards over a span of 15 years, at a total cost of \$2.4 billion. The Leopard was found to come closer to matching the Swiss specifications for its new generation of tanks than the German Dynamics Corp.'s Abrams, which was put through a series of evaluation tests at the army proving grounds in Thun, in central Switzerland.

Tests have been conducted in the past two years.

Federal Military Department sources said the M-1 Abrams lost out partly because a 120mm cannon wanted by the Swiss military would only be available in 1986. The tank's biggest weapon now is a 105mm gun.

Among the factors that entered into the final choice were the extent to which the new tank could be manufactured under license in Switzerland and the time lag before deliveries could begin.

The army now operates 815 tanks, some Centurions of British design and some Swiss models produced in the 1970s.

The second order for the remaining 210 Leopard-2 tanks that the government intends to buy will not be placed before 1987, a government spokesman said.

The Leopard-2, weighing 55 tons with a top speed of 72 kilometers (45 miles) an hour, has a self-checking laser range-finder, said to enable it to destroy an enemy tank with one round at a range of 3,000 meters (2,760 yards).

The Swiss-built tanks delivered in the 1970s suffered considerable technical problems initially, and two years ago the government decided to turn to a foreign producer for its next generation.

Besides the cannon, economic considerations played an important role in the choice. Reuters quoted defense sources as saying:

The Swiss sought benefits for their own arms industry, either through licensing arrangements or so-called compensation agreements, whereby the foreign country undertakes to buy Swiss products in other fields.

Apart from defending mountain strongholds, Swiss military strategy aims to inflict maximum damage on any enemy violating its frontiers in the lowlands.

The influential Swiss Army Officers Association had endorsed the Leopard in a statement, describing it as the world's best combat tank. The position of its American rival had been weakened by recurrent criticism in the United States, including a recent New York Times article by General John A. Wickham, the new chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, which was prominently reported in the Swiss press.

The Netherlands chose the Leopard-2 three years ago for its modernization program. Saudi Arabia has repeatedly signaled interest in the tank, but the Bonn cabinet, mindful of Israeli reaction, is widely expected to oppose the sale.

A forerunner of the latest German model, the Leopard-1, has been bought by seven members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and Australia.



Defense Minister Charles Hernu of France after a cabinet meeting that dealt mainly with the situation in Chad.

Reagan Aide Ridicules Criticism of Sex-Bias Policy

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — President Ronald Reagan's chief spokesman heaped sarcastic praise Wednesday on Barbara Honegger, the Justice Department official who quit to protest over the administration's sex discrimination policies, for the "important role" she played as a bunny at the White House Easter egg roll.

Miss Honegger resigned Monday from a project team charged with reviewing statutes that may discriminate against women. She declared the program a "sham" because her reports had been ignored by the White House.

"The last time I saw her she was the Easter bunny at the White House Easter egg roll," said Larry M. Speakes, Mr. Reagan's spokesman. "I think she was playing an important role as a volunteer in the Easter egg roll to make sure that all the visitors to the White House had a good time."

"It's quite an admirable thing to do," said Mr. Speakes. "It's not easy to dress up in that hot bunny suit. I've never done it and I'm ashamed to admit it."

Miss Honegger was not immediately available for comment.

Mr. Speakes's remarks followed by one day a characterization of Miss Honegger as a "low-level muckin'" by a Justice Department spokesman, Thomas P. DeCair. She was paid \$37,000 annually at the department.

Asked whether there was an organized administration campaign to discredit Miss Honegger, the White House deputy press secretary, Peter H. Rousell, replied: "No. Speakes did not ridicule her. Ridicule is in the eye of the beholder."

■ Efforts Set Back

Senior administration officials said Wednesday that efforts to improve Mr. Reagan's standing among women have been severely set back by the criticism of Miss Honegger. The Washington Post reported from Los Angeles.

"She's kicked us and we're on the deck," one administration official said.

Her allegations have touched off a fresh round of debate among top administration officials about how to bridge the so-called "gender gap" reflected in the polls that show Mr. Reagan gets a lower approval rating from women than men.

One official described the gap as the "Achilles' heel" of this administration right now.

One source said that after Miss Honegger's allegations appeared, some White House officials discussed the possibility of flying her to California, where Mr. Reagan is vacationing, to meet with the president in a public gesture of his concern.

However, other officials discouraged that idea out of fear that Miss Honegger would use the meeting to further attack Mr. Reagan publicly.

Report Estimates Potential Toll of Strike on Russia

The Associated Press

ONDON — An unrestrained nuclear attack on Soviet military and industrial targets could kill 50 million to 100 million people, if Soviet evacuation measures failed, the International Institute for Strategic Studies said today.

An evacuation succeeded, 25 million to 34 million people would be spared, the institute said in a study of policy on nuclear targets.

The United States has a population of 230 million people.

The study, entitled "Targeting for Deterrence and Written Desmond Ball of the institute's Logic and Defense Studies Center, released a day after a U.S. subcommittee said that as many as 165 million Americans, or 70 percent of the population, could die in a Soviet nuclear attack.

The subcommittee said that a nuclear attack on the Soviet Union would result in 2.6 million deaths in 1980 and 25,000 in 1990.

Ball's study said the United States does not specifically include nuclear centers as nuclear targets. He said the United States now has 40,000 targets identified for possible nuclear attack.

The Soviet Union, compared to 2,600 in 1960 and 25,000 in 1990.

U.S. Increasingly Worried by French Plan to 'Lend' Jets to Iraq

By Michael Getler

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — France's plan to "lend" five missile-equipped attack jets to Iraq is causing growing apprehension in Washington, where officials fear that Iraq's stalemate three-year war with Iran could spread to the entire Gulf region if the planes attack Iranian oil ports or tankers.

The Reagan administration, through diplomatic channels, has made what U.S. officials describe as "polite inquiries" to the French Foreign Ministry in an effort to learn more about the plan and what the French expect from the planned arms transfer.

The planes involved are Super Etendard jets fitted with highly accurate Exocet missiles. The Exocet-Exocet combination was used by Argentine pilots last year to sink two British ships in the Falkland Islands war.

U.S. officials said there have been some discussions with the French but no detailed response has been received. France has never publicly confirmed the plan.

Officials in the White House and the State Department said there has been no confrontation with France over the matter nor any pressure applied on the government of President François Mitterrand.

Iraq pilots are still being trained to fly the Super

Etendards in France and U.S. officials speculate that it may be a few more months before the transfer can take place.

But one senior official said the "whole idea of sinking a tanker in the Gulf is regarded very seriously by us."

"We would like to see less activity of the kind that could cause this to happen," he added, "and providing these things is not particularly helpful."

Still, he said, the French "will do what they want to do."

The main focus of study in Washington, according to officials, is what the United States would do if Iraq used the planes to attack Iranian oil-loading facilities or tankers and Iran retaliated by trying to block all tankers from using the Gulf.

Such a move by Iran could seal off Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates, which are major suppliers to the West and which have been providing financial help to Iraq.

The French arrangement with Iraq, reportedly worked out secretly in May, was disclosed June 24 by the Paris newspaper *Le Monde*.

A few weeks later, Iran announced that if France provided the planes, Iran would "destroy the security of the Persian Gulf" and "make it unsafe for even one ship to enter or exit."

Although Iran's armed forces — like Iraq's — have been severely weakened by the long war, U.S. specialists said that Iran probably still has enough American-built aircraft, plus torpedo boats and mines, to halt shipping in the Gulf if such moves were unopposed.

That raises the question of whether the French fleet in the Indian Ocean would act to keep the Gulf open and whether they could do it without the U.S. Navy.

Iran's threat and the current presence of French forces in Chad, where they are attempting to prevent further gains by rebels backed by Libya, have led some specialists to believe that France may have second thoughts about actually delivering the planes.

In the first instance, the West's oil is at stake. In the second, it is possible that Mr. Mitterrand could get into more political trouble at home by appearing to involve France militarily in too many places.

The Super Etendards are no longer in production, so France would have to lend the planes to Iraq out of its stockpile of about 60.

In many ways, the French dilemma reflects the difficulties faced by countries that are major arms suppliers. Conceived as a maneuver to bring pressure to end the war, the plane transfer could escalate it.

France is Iraq's main arms supplier, having replaced the Soviet Union in that role.

The moderate Arab oil states all fear an Iraqi collapse, which would strengthen Iran's ruler, Ayatol-

lah Ruhollah Khomeini, and his Islamic fundamentalism. Yet they also fear a desperate move by Iran provoked by the planes.

France, to which Iraq owes about \$5 billion for weapons and numerous projects being developed by French contractors in Iraq, would also like to see the war end so Iraq can pay its debts and French workers can keep working there.

The United States, which has remained officially neutral, also would not like to see an Iranian victory but is likewise wary that an Iraqi escalation could jeopardize larger interests.

The Iraqis have long had Exocet missiles, but they can use them only on helicopters that do not have the range to reach key Iranian targets and that are vulnerable to anti-aircraft fire. The Iraqis have other French-built planes, but it is the specific Etendard-Exocet combination that is the only really effective use of the missile, officials said.

That combination, in the hands of well-trained pilots, is capable of putting the Iranian oil facilities out of business, U.S. specialists said, putting the Iraqis in the same financial straits as the Iraqis.

The progress of the war thus far suggests that neither side carries out especially skillful military maneuvers, the specialists said, but that does not mean that a successful Iraqi air attack is impossible.

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TOMORROW

■ Claude Chabrol, the director, and Jodie Foster, who stars in his latest movie, talk with Mary Blume. Weekend.



Papers filed in the drug case of John Z. De Lorenzo reveal some of his defense tactics. Page 4.

11 Kidnap, Kill Politician In Argentina

United Press International

BUENOS AIRES — An outspoken politician who was investigating the fate of missing Argentines was kidnapped and killed Wednesday, police sources said.

Guillermo Patricia Kelly was seized near his Buenos Aires home, beaten and thrown into one of two cars carrying about 11 uniformed men armed with submachine guns. Mr. Kelly's wife, Irma, told reporters.

Quoting a taxi driver who witnessed the abduction, Mrs. Kelly said: "One of the kidnapers came out [of the car] all bloody and yelled to the people in the other car: 'Let's go, everything's ready.'"

The police sources, who asked not to be identified, said Mr. Kelly's body was found four hours later along the Pan American Highway outside the city.

A group calling itself "Free Argentina" claimed responsibility for the "execution of that dog, Kelly" in a telephone call to Cronica, a daily newspaper in the Argentine capital.

Minutes before the kidnapping, Mr. Kelly gave a telephone interview to the private radio station Radio Argentina in which he said, "Argentina is the prisoner of a mafia and has no democratic destiny."

He was on his way to a television interview when at least 11 men wearing olive-green uniforms intercepted his car, forcing it onto a curb.

Arens Pledges to Ease Palestinian Frustrations In Occupied Territories

By Norman Kempster

Los Angeles Times Service

BETHLEHEM — Signaling the start of a program to dampen West Bank political unrest, Israel's defense minister, Moshe Arens, has pledged steps to ease the frustrations of daily life for Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied territory.

The defense minister promised Bethlehem's mayor, Elias Frej, on Tuesday that the Israeli government will review the bureaucratic restrictions that vex Arab residents of the West Bank of the Jordan River. He also agreed to take a new look at the financial problems of the territory's predominantly Arab cities and towns.

Mr. Frej visited Mr. Arens Monday in an unpublished meeting at the Defense Ministry in Tel Aviv. Mr. Arens repaid the call a day later to dramatize the start of what he called "definitely a dialogue" with the Bethlehem mayor.

"We discussed some of the par-

ticular municipal problems the mayor is facing in order to see where I could be of help in solving some of the problems," Mr. Arens told reporters. Mr. Frej stood by his side.

Mr. Arens said that the two did not discuss the West Bank's future or any other major political controversies, but concentrated instead on the details of daily life.

"It usually takes a long time to solve political problems and therefore it is important to realize that in the meantime, we must live in peace," Mr. Arens said.

Under Israeli law, the defense minister is in charge of the occupied territories.

The visit clearly was intended to mark a change in Israeli policy from that of former Defense Minister Ariel Sharon to something more conciliatory. But there was no change in the determination of Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government to perpetuate Israeli control over the West Bank and Gaza.

Mr. Arens told Herut Party activists Monday that the steady increase in Jewish population on the West Bank means that any sort of peace settlement that would return the area to Jordan or create an independent Palestinian state is all but out of the question.

"We're approaching the point where the facts are irreversible and our control over Judea and Samaria is assured," Mr. Arens told his fellow party members, using the Biblical names for the West Bank territories.

The defense minister promised to review a number of restrictions, including one that prohibits Palestinian cities and towns from accepting financial help from Arab governments.

Mr. Frej called the talks "useful and helpful."

Defense ministers who preceded Mr. Sharon met regularly with West Bank and Gaza municipal leaders, but Mr. Sharon broke off the contacts by resuming communication. Mr. Arens seemed to be turning his attention to the West Bank after months of preoccupation with Lebanon.

Mr. Frej is the only elected Palestinian mayor to escape a series of Israeli purges, in which most of the territory's leaders were dismissed or deported.

Like all the mayors elected in 1976, Mr. Frej expresses public support for the Palestine Liberation Organization. But unlike his deposed colleagues, Mr. Frej enjoys close relations with the Jordanian government.

Marcos Picks Slaying Panel

(Continued from Page 1)

sham [of] what this country can say about human rights."

Mr. Edwards characterized as a "joke" the Philippine government's investigation of the slaying.

Contradicting Mr. Marcos's account of the assassination, a Japanese free-lance reporter who was aboard Mr. Aquino's plane said the victim had been shot at close range by Philippine security guards who were escorting him from the plane.

Mr. Edwards said the following questions remained unanswered:

- Why have the three guards not been identified or questioned?
- How did the alleged assassin know where to wait?

- "Why was the assassin riddled with bullets rather than captured, so that the plot could be investigated?"

- "When Mr. Aquino was in jail in Manila, up to seven guards were with him when he even went to the bathroom. Why only three guards on Sunday? Why were friends left on the airplane?"

- "The assassin was reportedly 6 inches shorter than Mr. Aquino. But the bullet that killed him traveled downward, from below his left ear to exit beside his lower lip?"



Violent Demonstrations Continue in Pakistani Province

Lawyers demonstrated Tuesday in Karachi, Pakistan, against the martial-law regime of President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq following more than a week of violence in Sind province. On Wednesday, General Zia announced that local council elections in the province would be held next month as scheduled. He also said he was going ahead with a visit to Turkey Monday. Bar associations in Karachi, Lahore and Larkana reported their members boycotted courts for several hours Wednesday to protest the passing of flogging sentences.

Warsaw Releases Solidarity Leader Who Surrendered, Recanted on TV

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WARSAW — The authorities granted an unconditional amnesty Wednesday to Wladyslaw Haredek, a senior leader of the outlawed Solidarity union who surrendered to police earlier this week and urged other fugitives to do the same.

The duty editor of PAP, the Polish news agency, in Krakow, where Mr. Haredek was questioned by the military prosecutor, said he was released Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Haredek's surrender Monday, and his televised appeal Tuesday to other underground leaders to turn themselves in, shocked supporters of the labor federation.

Many Solidarity backers specu-

lated that Mr. Haredek had been captured, threatened with a long jail term and coerced into reading his recantation on the air.

Lech Walesa, Solidarity's chief leader, emerging from the morning shift at the Gdansk Lenin shipyard, declined to comment on Mr. Haredek's statement. "I don't speculate about things like that. I am just not going to talk about it," he said.

Announcement of Mr. Haredek's action coincided with the failure of a work slowdown at the shipyard designed to force authorities to open negotiations with Mr. Walesa on revival of free unions.

Workers interviewed by American reporters outside the yard on Wednesday,

the second day of the threatened slowdown, said the work pace was normal.

Many said they backed the goals of the protest, but did not feel that a slowdown would bring results.

State-run media gave wide coverage both to the surrender of Mr. Haredek and to the failure of the slowdown. He was one of five fugitive Solidarity leaders carrying on underground activity.

"Lech Walesa's call for Polish workers to go slow, so widely disseminated by hostile propaganda centers, has been seen by workers in the way it deserves," PAP said. It said the call gave "proof of the irresponsibility that can only push Poland back into the worst months of the crisis, chaos and anarchy of strikes, industrial standstill and empty shops."

Mr. Walesa has denied that he initiated the slowdown.

South Africa Sees Progress On Namibia

By Joseph Lelyveld

New York Times Service

CAPE TOWN — South Africa said Wednesday that "all outstanding issues" impeding independence for South-West Africa had now been settled, except for the presence of 23,000 Cuban troops in Angola.

In offering that assurance to Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the UN secretary-general, at the end of two days of talks here, the government of Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha appeared to have committed itself not to revive a series of procedural questions that have periodically blocked a transition to independence under a plan it accepted more than five years ago.

While voicing satisfaction over the "important progress" that had been made during his visit, Mr. Pérez de Cuellar expressed frustration that he was still not able to name a date for a cease-fire and the start of the independence plan because "issues outside the scope of my Security Council mandate remain unresolved."

He was referring to the presence of Cuban troops in Angola. South Africa has linked a Cuban pullout to the independence of the territory, which is known as Namibia.

At a news conference, Mr. Pérez de Cuellar stressed that the two issues were not connected in terms of the resolutions of the Security Council. For that reason, he said, he could not negotiate on the South African view of the matter.

On two other persistent issues, South Africa offered commitments on the composition of the UN force that would be sent to the territory during a transition to independence and to a voting formula in an election for a constituent assembly.

Arrival in Namibia

Mr. Pérez de Cuellar arrived Wednesday in Windhoek, the capital of Namibia. The Associated Press reported. From there, he planned to visit Ruacana and Okavango, two villages in northern Namibia where guerrillas of the South-West Africa Peoples Organization have been waging a 17-year war against South African administration.

On Thursday, he was expected to return to Windhoek for discussions with local leaders.

60 Mobutu Opponents Reported Beaten, Jailed

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — About 60 opponents of President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire were beaten and imprisoned Aug. 12 after four of them met with members of the U.S. Congress in Kinshasa, the Zairian capital, the Belgian newspaper De Morgen reported Wednesday.

The newspaper, which published pictures of two of the men, said the group included 13 former legislators who spent several years in jail for criticizing Mr. Mobutu's rule.

WW II Grenade Kills Worker

The Associated Press

PRAGUE — A hand grenade that became lodged in a church roof in the town of Oreska during World War II exploded and killed a workman on the roof as he chipped away sheet metal, the Zemedelske Noviny newspaper reported Wednesday.

An International Herald Tribune Conference on: How to Manage Foreign Exchange Risks London, November 14-15

Murray L. Weidenbaum, former Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors in the Reagan administration, will open the ninth annual International Herald Tribune conference on "The Management of Foreign Exchange Risks," to be held in London, November 14-15, 1983.

Other key speakers will include: Walter O. Habermeyer, Counselor and Treasurer of the International Monetary Fund.

NOVEMBER 14

Reaganomics: Success or failure?

Murray L. Weidenbaum, former Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors in the Reagan administration, Director, Center for the Study of American Business, Washington University.

Currency risk assessment and market strategy.

Jeffrey C. Donahue, Manager, Foreign Exchange Risks, Union Carbide Corporation.

How to measure the success of exposure management.

Claudio Mercalli, Group Treasurer, Pirelli.

Computer technology and foreign exchange dealing.

Hamish Donohoe, Director and Head of Banking Services, Hill Samuel Co. Ltd.

Money market investment opportunities.

Steven S. Licht, Deputy Chairman, Crédit Suisse First Boston.

Lunch address: LDC debt financing.

Walter O. Habermeyer, Counselor and Treasurer, International Monetary Fund.

The use of currency baskets in managing exposure.

Kalervo Salma, Treasurer, Finnboard.

International liquidity management in the oil industry.

Alan Kershaw, Manager of Treasury, Kuwait Petroleum Int'l.

Trading currency options.

Arnold Staloff, President, F.A.C., Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

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WORLD BRIEFS

26 Taiwan Students Die as Roof Falls

TAIPEI (UPI) — The roof of a high school meeting hall, weakened by rain, collapsed on hundreds of students in central Taiwan on Wednesday, killing at least 26 girls. Six other teen-agers remained buried under the rubble and feared dead.

A police spokesman said 54 students were hospitalized with serious injuries and 23 had cuts and bruises. Rescue workers used blowtorches to cut through steel to retrieve the bodies of the 26 girls, the police said. The roof, a steel frame covered in concrete tiles, collapsed under the weight of a heavy rainstorm, police said.

The 635 students, aged from 15 to 16, were divided into sections for boys and girls in the meeting hall at Fung Yuan school, 100 miles (about 160 kilometers) south of Taipei.

Chinese Defector Arrives in Taiwan

TAIPEI (Reuters) — A Chinese Air Force test pilot who defected to South Korea in a MIG-21 military jet earlier this month arrived in Taiwan Wednesday, the Defense Ministry said.

The defector, Colonel Sun Tienching, said he left China to seek diplomatic asylum. His flight into South Korea activated air raid warnings and raised fears in Seoul of an attack by North Korea. He is to receive gold worth about \$3.5 million as a reward from the Taiwanese government for his defection.

The ministry did not give details of how Colonel Sun arrived in Taipei but said he would meet journalists Wednesday evening. In October, another Chinese pilot took his plane to South Korea and sought asylum in Taiwan, where he received \$2.5 million in gold.

15 Soviet-Armenians Seek U.S. Visas

MOSCOW (AP) — Fifteen Soviet-Armenians gathered outside the U.S. Embassy commercial office Wednesday seeking American help to emigrate. They spoke with a consular officer while police and security agents watched them.

"We are handling it as a normal emigration case," an embassy spokesman said. A Soviet militiaman outside the building said the Armenians had come to the commercial office in a group, apparently thinking the separate building was the embassy, and "asked to see an American diplomat."

The spokesman said the consular official told the militiamen the Armenians, children and adults, did not want to enter the embassy and the incident ended quietly. "The militia allowed the group to leave and did not interfere with them in any way," he said.

Ministers' Talks at Madrid Expected

MADRID (Reuters) — Participants at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe are expected Thursday to confirm plans for a major meeting of foreign ministers in Madrid, even if a problem posed by Malta has not been resolved, diplomats said Wednesday.

They said the decision to press ahead with arrangements for the 35-nation ministerial meeting from Sept. 7 to 9 was reached at informal sessions on Wednesday. The September gathering would provide an opportunity for crucial bilateral talks, including discussion of a U.S.-Soviet summit and meetings between Spain and Britain over Gibraltar.

The diplomats said the nature of the foreign ministers' meeting would probably not be announced unless Malta agreed Thursday to drop demands for a Mediterranean security conference. Such a meeting has been ruled out by most participants because, they believe, it would involve the conference in disputes in the Middle East and northern Africa.

Bush to Visit North Africa, Europe

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — Vice President George Bush will visit North Africa and four countries in Eastern and Central Europe from Sept. 11 to 21, the White House announced Wednesday.

The deputy press secretary, Larry M. Speakes, said Mr. Bush, accompanied by his wife, will travel to Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Yugoslavia, Romania, Hungary and Austria at the request of President Ronald Reagan.

"The vice president's visit to the countries of North Africa will reaffirm our long friendships with Tunisia and Morocco and will strengthen our relations with Algeria, an important nonaligned country," Mr. Speakes said. Mr. Bush will be the highest-ranking American to visit Romania and Hungary since Mr. Reagan took office in 1981.

Allain Wins Mississippi Nomination

JACKSON, Mississippi (AP) — Attorney General Bill Allain defeated Evelyn Gandy, a former lieutenant governor, to win the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, but admitted afterward she "scared the death" out of him in their runoff race.

With 2,063 of the 2,070 precincts reporting, or 99.6 percent, Mr. Allain had 401,389 votes or 52.3 percent of the total, while Miss Gandy drew 366,067. In the first primary, a five-candidate election held three weeks ago, she had 38.2 percent of the vote and he won 35.4 percent.

Mr. Allain, 55, received congratulations late Tuesday from Governor William Winter, who could not succeed himself. Mr. Allain will face the Republican nominee, Leon Bramlett, and two independents in the Nov. 8 general election.

Liberia, Israel Discuss Military Aid

JERUSALEM (UPI) — President Samuel K. Doe of Liberia toured Israel's armaments industries Wednesday and discussed with Defense Minister Moshe Arens the possibility of sending Israeli military advisers to Liberia.

Israeli officials have said they do not expect to sell weapons to Liberia, which gets its arms from the United States. Though it was still premature to discuss the nature of Israeli aid, Mr. Arens said. "My guess is it will probably start with advice and training before it goes on to weapons, if at all."

Mr. Doe is the first African leader to visit Israel since most black African states severed diplomatic relations after the 1973 Middle East war. Mr. Arens said the Liberians were "very concerned" about Libyan-financed efforts "almost throughout the entire African continent."

Shagari Gains Strong Edge in Senate

LAGOS (AP) — Eleven races remained to be decided as Nigeria's ruling National Party, led by President Shugu Shagari, increased its gains to 55 seats in the senate, a solid majority, complete returns showed Wednesday.

Voting in two states in which there has been violence, Oyo and Ondo, has been postponed indefinitely, and balloting in a senate district in Kwara state has been set for Sept. 10. Each state will elect five representatives to the 96-seat senate; the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, has one senator.

The National Party polled well in most portions of the country, picking up seats in the southern and central states while retaining traditional strongholds in the predominantly Moslem north.

Vatican Rebuffs Demand on Girl

VATICAN CITY (UPI) — The Vatican indicated Wednesday that Pope John Paul II has rejected a demand by the presumed kidnappers of Emanuela Orlandi that he declare publicly that Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turk who tried to kill him, is a human being.

The Rev. Pierfrancesco Pastore, deputy Vatican spokesman, said the latest condition for the release of the 15-year-old daughter of a Vatican messenger raises "expectations."

"The fact that Ali Agca is also a human being and should be treated as such is obvious enough and does not need any public affirmation," he said.

For the Record

BEIJING (Reuters) — King Hussein of Jordan and his wife will visit China Sept. 1 through 10, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Wednesday.

STOCKHOLM (UPI) — The Swedish Navy dropped depth charges at a suspected foreign submarine during major military maneuvers close to the naval base at Karlskrona Tuesday night, the Defense Staff said.

MOSCOW (AP) — John R. Block, the U.S. agriculture secretary, arrived here Wednesday to sign a five-year grain agreement which, he said, marks a return to "normal agricultural" trade relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. The pact obligates the Soviets to buy at least 9 million metric tons of wheat and corn per year.

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Companies Planning Ahead for Computer Disasters: 'We're Talking About Survival'

Second of two articles.
By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

ROSENDALE, New York — Scheduled in the countryside near this Catskills Mountain town is a complex of office and warehouse buildings beside a cave.

Trucks with barely any identifying marks come and go each day, entering the mountain through a seven-ton steel door and unloading their cargo at one of 12 buildings inside the cavern.

The place has the aura of a nuclear survival shelter, and that is no coincidence. The Iron Mountain Group, which runs it, was once known as Iron Mountain Atomic Storage, and during the Cold War it started using an abandoned iron mine to keep valuable documents and records safe from nuclear attack.

Now, however, the company's bomb-proof caverns are being used to help assure survival from a newer type of emergency — computer disaster.

Computers are becoming indispensable to business, and the loss of a data-processing center — by fire, flood, vandalism or other cause — could seriously harm a company, perhaps even drive it out of business.

As a result, several hundred of the largest corporations have drawn up contingency plans to cope with such a disaster, and numerous companies, such as the Iron Mountain Group, have entered the business of providing backup services.

"This is the place to come if you want to stay in business," said Donald C. Hughes, vice president of Iron Mountain. "We're talking about the survival of the company."

The two-story buildings inside Iron Mountain's cave contain vaults used to store backup copies of computer tapes in case a company's data, such as accounts receivable, customer lists and so on, are destroyed.

Also inside the cave is a brightly lit but empty computer room, complete with raised floor, air conditioning, telecommunications hookups — in short, everything but the computer. Were a company's computer to be destroyed, the company could presumably have its data processing crew and a new computer shipped to the cave and conduct its vital computer operations from there.

Some computer consultants talk about a company's MTRU — maximum time to belly up — in case of a computer failure.

A study by the University of Minnesota Graduate School of Business Administration found that banks would have difficulty surviving after two days if they were completely without their computers. Distribution companies could last 3.3 days, manufacturing companies 4.8 days and insurance companies 5.6 days.

So far, it is difficult to point to a specific company that has gone out of business because of computer failures. But computer disasters are not uncommon.

Among the recent examples:

• During a heavy storm in February, the roof collapsed on a data center of the Mazda Motors Corp. of America in Compton, California, destroying a large IBM computer. Mazda was able to recover by quickly transferring 1,500 square feet (135 square meters) of conventional office space into a computer room and searching night and day until it found replacement equipment.

• A transformer exploded in May in the basement of the San Francisco headquarters of the Del Monte Corp., spraying hazardous chemicals into the stairwells and ventilation system. Although Del Monte's computer room on the second floor was not harmed, the company could not use its computers because people were not allowed into the contaminated building.

"The one thing we determined we had to do to keep the company in operation was to get that computer running," said Mark Gutsche, a Del Monte spokesman. Because the stairwells were contaminated, a new door had to be drilled through the outside of the building to allow access to the computer room, and eventually the computer itself had to be moved out of the building.

• Someone broke into the Paramus, New Jersey, office of Paychex Inc. last New Year's weekend and destroyed the computer disks containing all the company's data and also all the backup copies of the disks. The office does the payroll and tax reports for more than 1,300 companies, which have a total of 95,000 employees. With all the data on all those companies wiped out, the company was helpless.

Fortunately, because it was the end of the year, the company had started printing out year-end reports and was able to keypunch data from the paper reports back into the computer.

"If they had done it a week earlier, they would have put us out of business," said a company official. It cost the company \$100,000 to recover. Even so, the company lost 112 customers, the economy of California would be hurt after three days, the economy of the United States

after five and the economy of the world after seven.

Experts say several factors are needed for an adequate disaster recovery plan. One is a place to store backup copies of vital records. One can always get a new computer, given enough time, but data such as customer lists and accounts receivable cannot be replaced.

The Iron Mountain Group has four sites for storage, containing up to four million tapes, as well as many paper and microfilm records, which are stored in vaults. Some customers will not even allow electric lights in their vaults, for fear of an electrical fire.

Some companies send new tapes daily of the latest day's transactions, so that if a computer tape is destroyed the next day, they have only one day's work to reconstruct. When a company is in need of one of its backup tapes, Iron Mountain will make an emergency delivery, which happens at least once a day.

In addition to storing data, companies also need a backup computer. Some companies buy memberships in "hot sites," where a computer stands ready and waiting for use. Companies pay up to \$7,500 a month for the right to use the sites in an emergency, with extra fees for actual use.

Chicago Gets New Police, Fire Chiefs

New York Times Service

CHICAGO — Mayor Harold Washington has appointed Fred Rice Jr. as police superintendent and Louis T. Galante as fire commissioner.

Mr. Rice, 56, the city's first black police superintendent, was selected from a field of 10. He will replace the acting superintendent, James O'Grady. The appointment of Mr. Galante, 52, was announced after the mayor accepted the resignation of Commissioner William Blair.

The mayor's choices require approval by the City Council. Some of the mayor's opponents on the council have already expressed their opposition. Alderman Roman Pucinski was one who endorsed the two men, saying he did not expect the council to oppose them. The mayor said, "I don't expect any resistance."

Mr. Rice promised to make the Chicago Police Department "the best in the world," saying that his top priorities would include cleaning up the activities of organized crime and narcotics dealers. He also promised to "take a good look" at the Police Department's Office of Professional Standards and at allegations of police brutality.

Mayor Washington said this week that he would announce reductions in personnel and other savings in both departments to help balance the city's budget.

Mr. Galante said he would put "greater stress on training" in the Fire Department. Mr. Rice said his role as the city's first black police chief "won't make any difference," adding: "If somebody else has a problem with that, it's their problem. I have been a black police officer for 28 years, and it didn't make any difference."

He said racial problems in the city's police force of 12,500 have abated considerably in the last 15 years.

United Press International

NEW YORK — A water main ruptured on Manhattan's East Side Wednesday, flooding streets, halting subways and snarling rush-hour traffic in an area of approximately four square blocks. City workers had not found the break more than three hours after it was reported.

No Relief in Sight From Record U.S. Heat Wave

By Dale Russakoff

WASHINGTON — The heat wave that has engulfed much of the United States since July shows no signs of abating despite heavy rains Tuesday that pounded much of the East Coast and the Midwest, according to National Weather Service meteorologists.

More than 40 cities have matched or broken their record high temperatures at least once since Saturday, according to Weather Service officials. Fayetteville, North Carolina, had the hottest day in the state's history on Monday at 43 degrees centigrade (110 degrees Fahrenheit), which was also the national high that day.

On Saturday, the District of Columbia registered the hottest Aug. 20, at 101. The previous record was 100 in 1874.

In the St. Louis, Missouri, area, where Red Cross officials say more than 50 persons have died from heat-related illnesses this summer, local governments and the Red Cross distributed air conditioners and fans in poor neighborhoods. After three consecutive days of

100-degree heat, the mayor of Birmingham, Alabama, went on television to ask residents who had no air conditioning to come to public buildings to keep cool.

While it is not likely to match that of the scorching summer of 1980, the hottest in almost 25 years, this summer's heat wave is likely to be just as punishing in certain regions because of a variety of unusual weather conditions, Weather Service officials said.

The cooling winds that normally cross the United States from the Pacific Ocean veered north this summer, crossing Canada instead. That left most states south and east of the Rockies under a stagnant, high-pressure air mass that interferes with rain or cooling trends,

according to Don Gilman, a climate analyst of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

The same weather patterns caused severe heat in Western Europe until the end of July, when several cities recorded the hottest month since the 1930s.

In the Plains states, the searing heat and drought interrupted the fertilization process of corn, and the Agriculture Department has slashed its projection for this year's corn crop by about 1 billion bushels as a result.

In the Southeast, where at least 15 persons have died in the heat wave, meteorologists attribute the temperatures to changes in winds that usually blow in from the At-

lantic. This year, the winds scooted east because of high air pressure, missing the United States entirely, they said.

Jon Williams, coroner of Lee County, Alabama, blamed heat for the death of an Auburn University football player, Greg Pratt, who collapsed Saturday after running three 440-yard dashes in 37-degree heat (99 degrees Fahrenheit).

Stagnant air and heat in virtually all of the Southeast have aggravated pollution and health problems, officials said. In Washington, ozone levels have reached the "unhealthy range" 17 days this summer, compared with 12 days in 1982. Ozone is created when carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons interact with sunlight.

U.S. Charges 8 Men in N.Y. in Heroin Ring, Racketeering

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Eight men have been arrested in Queens and Long Island and charged with being part of what the FBI described as "a massive narcotics importation and distribution ring" that brought heroin from Southeast Asia to Florida and New York. Five others are being sought.

The men were charged with illegal distribution of heroin and violation of U.S. anti-racketeering statutes. Each faces a fine of up to \$20,000 and 20 years in prison. The FBI described the men as "members of several New York organized-crime families."

An FBI agent said the arrests Tuesday were only part of an investigation that began two years ago. He said it had originally focused on

the suspected leader, Salvatore Ruggiero. But Mr. Ruggiero was killed last year when his private jet crashed off the coast of Georgia on a trip from New Jersey to Florida.

Reuters

BERLIN — Erich Honecker, the East German head of state, met Wednesday in East Berlin with Egon Bahr, chairman of the disarmament subcommittee of the West German Bundestag, the lower house of parliament. Mr. Bahr, a Social Democrat, is his party's leading expert on disarmament.

Among those arrested was Mr. Ruggiero's brother, Angelo, 43, of Cedarhurst. The others were Gene Gotti, 36, of Valley Stream; John Carnegiano, 38, of Queens; Joseph Guagliano, 51, of Cedarhurst; Anthony Moscatello, 44, of Queens; Mark Reiter, 35, of Merrick; Salvatore Scala, 40, of Fort Salonga; and Michael Corio, 53, a lawyer of Bellmore.

In Texas, Democrats and Republicans Scrambling for Tower's Seat in Senate

By Dan Balz

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Senator John G. Tower's decision not to seek re-election in 1984 has set off a scramble among Texas Republicans to find a replacement, while Democrats immediately designated Mr. Tower's seat as one of those they particularly hope to win in their bid to recapture control of the Senate.

Mr. Tower, 57, who was elected in 1961 to the seat vacated by Lyndon B. Johnson, announced Tuesday that he would not run again. "I have recently made a personal decision," Mr. Tower said at a news conference in Austin, "that after 24 years of elective service and at the peak of my productivity, I should step aside and pursue other avenues of endeavor."

Mr. Tower, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, criticized the Senate as a "multilayered bureaucracy." Texas Republicans said he has told supporters that he is simply "fed up" with the Senate.

Polls, including Mr. Tower's own, indicated that he was favored to win re-election but faced a tough race, as he did in 1978. He is the second prominent Republican senator to announce his retirement this year. The first was Howard H. Baker of Tennessee, the Senate majority leader.

Mr. Tower's retirement deprives President Ronald Reagan of a tough champion of a strong military. But the next chairman of the Armed Services Committee probably will be similarly inclined, regardless of whether the Republi-

cans retain control of the Senate. The next senior Republicans on the committee are Strom Thurmond of South Carolina and Barry Goldwater of Arizona, and the senior Democrats are Henry M. Jackson of Washington and John C. Stennis of Mississippi, a former chairman.

Mr. Tower said he would return to Texas after his retirement and deflected questions about any interest in becoming secretary of defense in a second Reagan administration.

"I have been offered no such appointment," he said, "nor do I expect one." Mr. Tower had sought the job when Mr. Reagan took office in 1981.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger has not indicated that he wants to leave at the end of Mr. Reagan's current term.

At his news conference, Mr. Tower said he would work for Mr. Reagan in Texas if the president, as many in Washington expect, seeks re-election.

There appears to be no shortage of candidates interested in becoming the Republican nominee for the seat that Mr. Tower holds.

Representative Ron Paul got the jump on others by announcing his candidacy shortly after Mr. Tower made his statement.

Representative Phil Gramm, a former Democrat, is also expected to join the race. James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff, who lost a race for Texas attorney general in 1978, dismissed as "baloney" reports that he might be interested in the seat.

Glenn Begins Campaign Trip In California to Raise Funds

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Senator John Glenn of Ohio has begun a two-day trip to California to raise contributions in his campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Senator Glenn undertook the trip, which began Monday night, to raise money before California's Democrats begin diverting funds to fight a Republican-sponsored state apportionment election.

Aides said Senator Glenn was to leave Los Angeles for Sacramento on Wednesday, after four fundraising stops in Los Angeles and

Orange counties, with \$50,000 to \$100,000 more in campaign funds than he had when he arrived.

After his arrival, Senator Glenn said that Senator Alan Cranston, a California Democrat who is also campaigning for the presidency, will probably be hurt least by the competition for funds because he has already raised "a lot of money here."

He said "it would be unlikely" that he could beat Senator Cranston in the California Democratic primary election next June, but he refused to concede the state to Senator Cranston.

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U.S., Canada to Begin Joint Research Tracing Acid Rain Pollutants

By David Shribman

WASHINGTON — The United States and Canada have agreed to conduct a joint project to trace the flow of pollutants that cause acid rain.

The agreement, signed in Ottawa Tuesday, addresses a major area of dispute between the two countries. It calls on the two nations to monitor the flow of pollutants from industrial plants in Ohio and Ontario.

Those areas are regarded as the prime sources of the pollution that scientists say has damaged forests on both sides of the border and killed fish and plant life in hundreds of lakes in New York's Adirondacks, New England and eastern Canada.

Charles Caccia, Canada's environment minister, said the agreement "symbolizes a new period of closer cooperation in acid rain research between Canada and the United States."

Scientists say they believe acid rain comes from emissions from coal-burning plants are transformed into sulfuric and nitric acids and fall to earth. The acid rain issue has prompted angry exchanges between Washington and Ottawa.

Canada has argued that acid rain pollution demands urgent action, but the Reagan administration has maintained that there is insufficient evidence to tie the deaths of lakes to the flow of pollutants from industrial plants.

Tuesday's agreement was praised by a U.S. State Department official as "the type of cooperation between the two countries that we seek to foster and increase."

The agreement was signed by Paul H. Robinson Jr., the U.S. ambassador to Canada, and by Mr. Caccia, who was appointed to the environmental post earlier this month.

[In Europe, scientists are finding damage to forests from acid rain in Yugoslavia, Austria, Switzerland, Italy and all of Scandinavia. In Britain, damage has been reported in the Lake District.]

Scientists say some airborne pollution comes from Eastern Europe, where industry burns soft coal. But they contend that winds also blow pollution from West Germany's Ruhr industrial basin to Scandinavia, from France into Germany and from Britain to northern Europe.

[European delegates joined the Soviet Union, Canada and the United States at a recent Convention on Long-Range Transbound-

dary Air Pollution, but no concrete results were achieved.]

The U.S.-Canadian experiment, to be conducted for six weeks beginning in mid-September, is known as Capex, for cross-Appalachian tracer experiment. It is expected to show whether or how pollutants are carried over distances by wind currents.

Teams of Canadian and U.S. scientists will each release 200 kilograms (about 440 pounds) of an inert, colorless and nontoxic material called Perfluoro-nonamethylcyclohexane. It will be released from the southwestern Ohio region around Dayton, which has several coal-burning power plants, and from Sudbury, Ontario, a major center of nickel and copper smelting.

Then scientists, using seven planes and a network of 85 ground-sampling stations, will trace the movement of the material.

The agencies involved in the project, which is expected to cost between \$2 million and \$3 million, include the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Department of Energy, the environmental ministries of Ontario and Quebec and Environment Canada, Canada's national environmental agency.

U.S., Citing 16 Deaths in Childbirth, Urges Lower Dosage for Anesthetic

By Victor Cohn

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Food and Drug Administration has urged a dramatic reduction in the recommended concentrations of the most widely used obstetrical anesthetic after at least 16 women died during labor.

The women were among 20 who have had cardiac arrest when the local anesthetic, bupivacaine, was accidentally injected into a vein instead of into the space surrounding the spinal cord and its membranes.

In some cases, the babies being delivered died too, although the FDA could give no specific number of infant deaths.

The painkiller's three manufacturers — Abbott Laboratories, Astra Pharmaceutical Products and Breen Laboratories — are cooperating, the FDA said, by advising doctors and hospitals to use lower doses and making other recommendations.

Drug Is Said to Boost Immunity Of Blood From AIDS Victims

The Associated Press

CHARLESTON, South Carolina — An experimental drug has been used to restore some immune response in blood cells taken from patients with acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), a researcher says.

Dr. Kwong V. Tsang of the Medical University of South Carolina found that the drug, isopropamide, apparently stimulates the ability of blood cells to produce interleukin II, described as a mediator in the body's immune system.

Dr. Tsang's research was described in a paper presented Tuesday at the International Conference of Immunology in Kyoto, Japan.

"It's a very simple and a very preliminary observation," Dr. Tsang said. The drug, which is a derivative of the university's Department of Basic and Clinical Immunology and Microbiology, said Wednesday in an interview. Dr. Merler said Dr. Tsang tested the drug on blood taken from three confirmed and two suspected AIDS victims.

Dr. Merler cautioned that the results are "very remote from being a significant treatment" because the exact role interleukin II plays in the immunological system is unclear. AIDS is marked by the inability of the body's immune system to resist



Dr. Kwong V. Tsang

disease. The cause of the disorder is not known.

In July, Alain Rook of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration reported that interleukin II significantly enhanced the activity of white blood cells called natural killer cells, which fight cancer cells and cells infected by viruses.

AIDS has been found in homosexuals, abusers of injectable drugs and hemophiliacs. It apparently is spread by sexual contact, contaminated needles and blood transfusions, not by casual contact.

During the past decade, the report said, per-pupil spending in U.S. public schools climbed by 22.5 percent, after accounting for inflation, but the proportion of those funds used for teachers' salaries has dropped from 49 percent to 41 percent.

Average teacher salaries, about \$20,500 in the 1982-83 school year, were 12.2 percent lower, when adjusted for inflation, than they had been a decade earlier, the report said.

The report was written by Emily Feinstein, who holds a doctorate in education from Indiana University and is head of Feinstein Publications, publisher of two education newsletters in Washington.

Last March, Miss Feinstein published a report on teachers nationwide, which said one of the main reasons for the drop in the academic quality of new teachers has been the surge of "high-caliber young women" into business, law and other higher-paying fields.

Since last spring there have been four major reports by different groups studying U.S. schools. The most widely publicized was that of the National Commission on Excellence in Education, released in April by the White House, which decried a "rising tide of mediocrity" in public education.

Miss Feinstein said the data show that although some national efforts are required to improve U.S. schools, "cross-the-board solutions need to be carefully viewed."

"The discrepancies among the states are tremendous," she added. "All of them haven't done the same thing."

For example, the report says: • Average teacher salaries range from a high of \$34,953 in Alaska to a low of \$14,285 in Mississippi. • Even though total public school enrollment has dropped by 14 percent in 10 years to 39.5 million students, the number of classroom teachers has increased by 1.4 percent, while specialists without regular classes have increased 15 percent.

• The average number of students per teacher declined steeply, from 22 to 18, but the state-by-state pattern was uneven. Utah, one of only seven states with an increase in students, now has the largest number of students per teacher, 25. The lowest, 14, is in Vermont and Wyoming.

• Another document said Mr. Hoffman, who is expected to testify at Mr. De Lorean's trial beginning Oct. 4, has moved to a "distant location in the United States" and received a new identity under the federal witness protection program.

Declarations, investigation reports, motions and counter motions provide several new details in the case and give the clearest indication so far of how Mr. De Lorean plans to defend himself against the charges, which carry a maximum penalty of \$195,000 in fines and 72 years in prison.

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Teachers Get Less of U.S. School Dollar

Support Programs Gain In Funding, Study Says

By Lawrence Feinberg

WASHINGTON — The share of school spending used to pay classroom teachers in the United States has fallen sharply in the past decade, as costs have surged for state programs, busing, building operations and other expenses, according to a report from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

"There's been an exponential growth of the things that support education," said Ernest L. Boyer, president of the foundation, which released the report Tuesday. "And that's drawing more and more money away from teachers in the classroom, which touches the kids."

Mr. Boyer added, "The issue now is not just the amount of money spent on education, but to rearrange our priorities on where the money goes."

The shift in resources, which has taken place in every state, has gone hand-in-hand with a loss in teachers' authority and prestige, said Mr. Boyer, a former U.S. commissioner of education.

During the past decade, the report said, per-pupil spending in U.S. public schools climbed by 22.5 percent, after accounting for inflation, but the proportion of those funds used for teachers' salaries has dropped from 49 percent to 41 percent.

Average teacher salaries, about \$20,500 in the 1982-83 school year, were 12.2 percent lower, when adjusted for inflation, than they had been a decade earlier, the report said.

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Peronists in Argentina Said to Name Moderate Presidential Candidate

By Kenneth Freed

Los Angeles Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — Peronist leaders have agreed that Italo Luder, a moderate who has opposed the party's past autocratic ways, will be its presidential candidate in national elections on Oct. 30, according to informed sources.

Mr. Luder's nomination will be made official at a party congress here starting Sept. 3.

The nomination of the 63-year-old lawyer became a certainty when his main rival, Antonio Cafiero, agreed to drop his opposition in exchange for the nomination for governor of Buenos Aires province.

The agreement was the result of more than a week of negotiating, in which Mr. Luder agreed to accept a long-term Peronist leader, Decio Bittel, as his vice presidential running mate and to back Mr. Cafiero for the Buenos Aires post.

Before the deal could be completed, Mr. Cafiero, who had the backing of Argentina's powerful labor movement, had to be convinced that he could not win at the party congress.

It also required the agreement of Hermilio Iglesias, who won the most votes in provincial primaries earlier this month. Mr. Iglesias was persuaded to drop out and accept the nomination for senator from the province, a less powerful job than the governorship in terms of the party and patronage.

Mr. Luder, who served as Argentina's provisional president in 1975, assumed a commanding position when his supporters captured many of the delegate seats for the September congress.

Mr. Cafiero's decision to drop out seemed to rule out the possibility that the party could be split by an appearance at the congress of Isabel Peron, widow of Juan Peron, the party's founder.

Mrs. Peron, who is still the nominal party chief, was overthrown as president in a coup in 1976. She is now in exile in Spain, but had been rumored to be ready to return and name her own candidate if there was no agreement on a nominee.

Mr. Luder and Mr. Cafiero, among others, wanted to avoid such a role for Mrs. Peron, who is known to hold grudges against both for alleged disloyalty.

Mr. Luder has criticized the past centralist nature of Peronism, by which all power came from the president and the influential labor movement. He has argued that Peronism must assume a more democratic stance and drop its often brutal and autocratic policies.

In previous elections, the Peronist candidates were certain winners, but this year, Mr. Luder will face a strong challenge from Raul Alfonsin, candidate of the essentially moderate Radical Party.

A draft of an official study says the leaders of Argentina's armed forces and the foreign minister during the Falkland Islands conflict should be prosecuted for performances that led to Argentina's defeat, United Press International reported, quoting the Peronist newspaper La Voz.

The newspaper published on Tuesday a draft of a report that, it said, called for the prosecution of former Foreign Minister Nicanor

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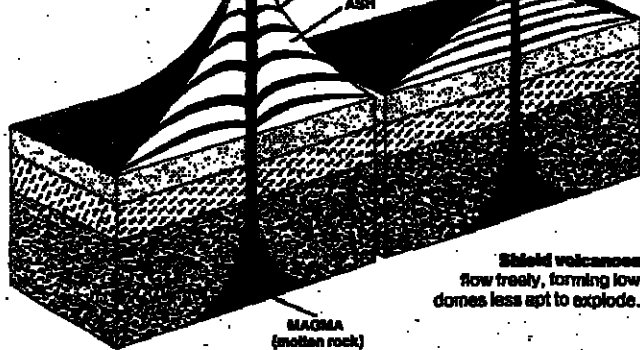
Eruption on Scale of Krakatoa Is Possible in U.S.

By Walter Sullivan
New York Times Service

ONE hundred years ago next Saturday, the most violent explosion ever recorded took place on the Indonesian island of Krakatoa, 90 miles west of Jakarta in the Sunda Strait. Heard 3,000 miles away in Australia, the blast made atmospheric shock waves that circled the world two or three times. And where a volcano had risen 1,480 feet above the sea there remained a submarine cavity 650 feet deep.

The explosion and subsequent collapse generated a succession of ocean waves that swept over the coasts of Java and Sumatra within half an hour, climbing to a height of 130 feet in some areas. Nearly 300 villages and thousands of ships were destroyed and more than 36,000 lives lost — apparently none of them on Krakatoa, which is thought to have been uninhabited. Krakatoa (also known as Krakatau) is on the opposite side of the earth from the United States. But even more destructive eruptions have happened in North America,

Stratovolcanoes are steeply conical. Their thick lava can plug them, restraining flow till an explosion occurs.



The New York Times

and can happen again, as a newly issued analysis by the U.S. Geological Survey shows.

The study lists 35 volcanoes in the United States that merit close watching, all in the Western states (including Alaska and Hawaii). Several candidates qualify for observation because, according to the geological record, they erupt every

200 years on the average, or because they last erupted less than 300 years ago. Most of these are in the Cascade chain (Mount St. Helens, Lassen Peak, Mount Shasta, Mount Rainier, Mount Baker and Mount Hood).

The study focused, however, on the Mono Lake area along the California-Nevada border, where frequent earthquakes apparently mark the rise of molten rock into a subterranean reservoir. This area, 700,000 years ago, was the scene of an eruption greater than any in recorded times. Its characteristic ash has been identified as far away as Wyoming, Kansas and Missouri.

Last year four volcanologists of the Geological Survey published an analysis of the Mono Lake activity. Two of them, Dwight R. Crandall and Donald R. Mullineux, had issued a timely but little-heeded warning before the 1980 Mount St. Helens blast.

The four scientists estimated that in the prehistoric eruption at Mono Lake, searing clouds of ejected gas and pumice had swept along nearby valleys at 100 miles an hour, forming accumulations more than 1,000 feet deep. They found no evidence that an eruption on a scale even approaching that one is now imminent.

Nevertheless, they said, the probability of so colossal an eruption "cannot be calculated with the data now available." Since no such eruption has occurred anywhere during historic time, they added, "the kinds and timing of precursory events and the full range of possible consequences cannot be anticipated."

The Krakatoa explosion, however, did not occur without warning. Although the volcano had been dormant since 1680, the 1883 blast was preceded by three months of smaller eruptions — a pattern characteristic, as well, of Mount St. Helens in 1980.

The closest witnesses to the great

Krakatoa eruption appear to have been aboard the British ship Charles Ball, which entered Sunda Strait on Aug. 26, 1883. The captain recorded:

"At 2:30 P.M. noticed some agitation about the Point of Krakatoa; clouds or something being propelled with amazing velocity to the northeast. To us it looked like blinding rain, and had the appearance of a furious squall of ash and smoke. At once shortened sail to top-sails and foresail."

By nightfall the ship was covered with hot ash and stones. At times the falling ash was so thick crewmen could not see one another. The captain headed into the wind, "as we could not see any distance, and we knew not what might be in the straits, the night being a fearful one. The blinding fall of sand and stones, the intense blackness above and around us, broken only by the incessant glare of various kinds of lightning and the continued explosive roar of Krakatoa, made our situation a truly awful one."

The next morning the air cleared and at 11:15 A.M., the captain recorded, "there was a fearful explosion in the direction of Krakatoa, now over 30 miles distant. We saw a wave rush right on to Button Island, apparently sweeping right over the south part and rising half way up the north and east sides."

VOLCANOES occur in two basic types. Some, called shield volcanoes, are mountains whose slopes are so gentle they bear a fancied resemblance to a shield. They are typical of mid-ocean islands such as Iceland and the Hawaiian chain. Others are cones, like the familiar profiles of Vesuvius or Mount Fuji; it is these that sometimes explode with tremendous violence. Krakatoa and Mount St. Helens are of this type.

Shield volcanoes form over "hot spots" where lava is rising from deep within the earth, flowing so readily that it spreads rapidly after erupting instead of piling up in a steep slope.

Cone-shaped volcanoes usually form where sea floor is descending into the earth along a continental margin, as in the Cascades on the West Coast, or under an arc of volcanic islands, as in the Aleutians, Japan and Indonesia. Lava from the explosive volcanoes flows more slowly; lava eruptions are interspersed with jets of cinders and other debris, forming ash layers. The resulting stratified construction has given them the name of stratovolcanoes.

The composition of lava feeding a volcano varies. Sometimes lava rising into a stratovolcano is so "sticky" it forms a plug in the vol-

cano's throat. Gas accumulating inside eventually produces enough pressure to blow off the top, as Mount St. Helens did.

The traditional explanation for the explosion and disappearance of Krakatoa has been that its chamber of molten rock, or magma, split open, allowing seawater to pour in and produce superheated steam that blew the entire mountain into the sky. However, Robert and Barbara Decker contest this explanation in their book "Volcanoes" (Robert Decker heads the Geological Survey's Hawaiian Volcano Observatory).

More than 90 per cent of Krakatoa's erupted material, the Deckers point out, was pumice derived from molten rock in the chamber beneath the volcano. The mountain disappeared, not because it was blown sky-high, but because it and much of the island sank into the vacant chamber, causing the destructive ocean waves.

Such substance is believed to account for all of the great calderas, or "calderas," left by such eruptions, including several whose presence on the U.S. landscape bears testimony to great eruptions of the past. The most famous is Crater Lake in the Cascade chain. It is the relic of an eruption in 4600 B.C. that blew an estimated 10 cubic miles of material into the air before the volcano, called Mount Mazama by modern geologists, collapsed into a caldera.

Even more ash was thrown into the stratosphere by the 1815 eruption of Tambora, more than 900 miles east of Krakatoa in the Indonesian island arc. The ash cut off enough sunlight to chill much of the world, as described by Henry and Elizabeth Stommel in their recently published book, "Volcano Weather."

Krakatoa is thought to have ejected less than four cubic miles of ash, which in turn was 60 times more than was blown out of Mount St. Helens in 1980 (its eruptions in A.D. 1500 and 1900 B.C. were larger).

One of the biggest eruptions known to have occurred in what is now the United States left as its residue the deeply eroded caldera that covers most of Yellowstone Park in Wyoming. Two million years ago the great volcano ejected an estimated 600 cubic miles of material, traces of which are found as far east as the Mississippi Valley and as far south as the Gulf Coast of Texas.

That eruption was followed by others until 70,000 years ago. There is evidence of a large accumulation of magma beneath Yellowstone, as there is at Mono Lake, but no signs of an imminent eruption.

Population Control in Kangaroos

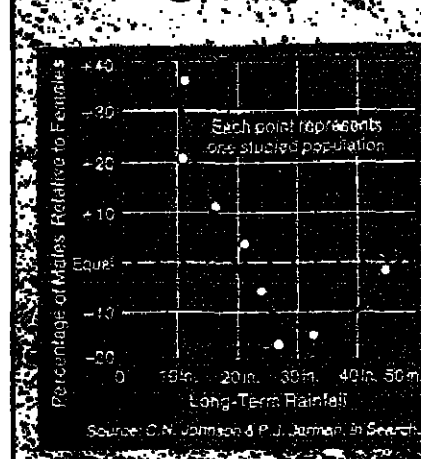


Photo by Walter Sullivan/The New York Times

Sex ratios of newborn kangaroos varied from according to rainfall.

Sex Ratios: A Clue From Kangaroos

New York Times Service

FOR more than half a century scientists have debated why ratios of male to female offspring vary at different times in populations of humans and other animals. For example, it has been reported that women in lower socioeconomic groups, presumably under greater stress, bear more girls than boys.

Such tilting of sex ratios, some specialists believe, is a mechanism for the survival of species. It has been proposed, for example, that some animals, such as carbon, produce more female offspring when food is short because a weakened female is more likely to produce offspring than a weakened male who must contend with other males to mate.

The latest observations come from two researchers in Australia. They report that in some kangaroo populations a substantial excess of one sex, in this case males, is found in the pouch during periods of severe drought. In fact, the sex ratio appears closely correlated with local rainfall.

"We cannot yet say what cause-effect relationships are likely to be involved in generating these trends, or what mechanisms are implicated," their report says.

It is possible that the sex imbalance arises from death in the womb. According to Judith H. Myers of the Institute of Animal Resource Ecology at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, one due to prenatal mortality of one sex would be a reduction in total productivity of offspring.

Her thesis is that "poor environmental conditions will lead to production of the cheaper sex," meaning

the one that places the smaller demand on the mother, namely the female, which tends to be smaller.

An example of more male deaths in the womb is cited by Dr. Eric L. Charnov, a professor of biology at the University of Utah, in his book "The Theory of Sex Allocation," published last year by Princeton University Press. Eleven female albino rats, subjected to stress during pregnancy, gave birth to 38 males and 68 females whereas 11 other adult females, not subjected to stress, produced 72 males and 70 females.

It might be argued, in the case of kangaroos, that producing excessive males acts as a form of birth control when water and food are short. The effect would be to diminish breeding. The ratio tilts slightly in the opposite direction when the rains return.

Two studies of 1,161 red kangaroos showed that during dry spells as many as 130 males were born for every 100 females. A study of 420 eastern gray kangaroos found a ratio of 136 to 100.

Studies of other kangaroo populations have so far shown no such tilt. The researchers said, however, that the ratios seen "in the two species of kangaroos for which we have sufficient data for analysis is a strong indication that they are not fortuitous, and may be found in other species."

Miss Myers said the slight preponderance of girls born to human mothers under stress was well established, since the statistics were so extensive, but that the difference was very small. The difference is usually attributed to the slightly greater motility of sperm carrying the male or "Y" chromosome.

In nature, Dr. Charnov said, the tilt apparently can go toward either sex, depending on conditions in which the animals are living. But, he added, the literature is full of conflicting reports.

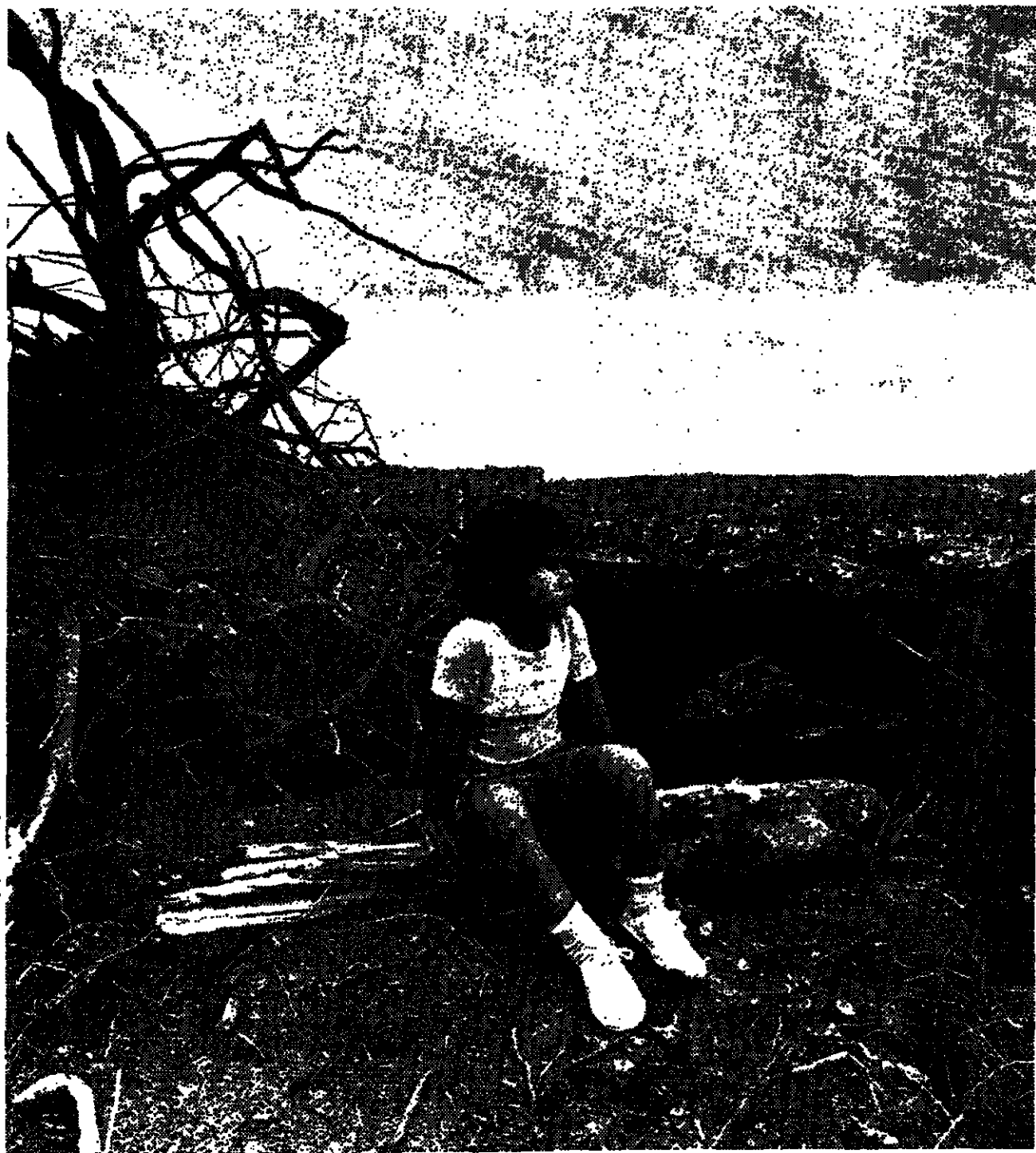
Another explanation offered for an excess of females in populations under stress has been that newly fertilized eggs impregnated by a male sperm are more vulnerable to genetic defects. If the male chromosome is damaged, there is no replacement. If the egg has been fertilized by a sperm bearing the female, or "X," chromosome, then the egg has two X chromosomes, one from each parent, providing a backup.

The Australian findings were reported by C.N. Johnson and P.J. Jarman of the University of New England in Armidale, New South Wales. They were published in the Australian-New Zealand journal Search.

Decline in Hysterectomies Noted

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Countering talk of a so-called epidemic of hysterectomies in the United States in the late 1970s, a new report by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists indicates that the number of hysterectomies from 1975 to 1980 actually declined by more than 10 percent. Dr. David A. Grimes of Atlanta, co-author of the two-year study called "Hysterectomy in the United States," said the frequency of the operation "peaked around 1975, then gradually declined, nothing dramatic."



Photography kindly donated by R. Jan Lloyd, Apa Photo Agency, Singapore.

A green earth or a dry desert?

There may still be time to choose

THIS YEAR we are destroying a tropical rain forest three times the size of Switzerland. We did the same thing last year and, unless something is done about it, we will do the same thing next year.

Already half the forests have gone. And the speed of destruction is accelerating.

If it continues at the present rate within 25

years only fragments will remain of the vast forests of Malaysia and Indonesia.

What will we have lost?

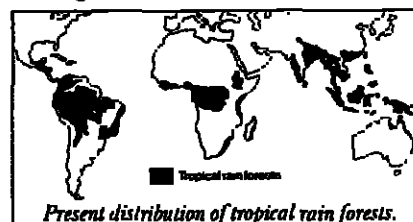
A whole ecological system which has existed for millions of years. A system which supports such a variety of plants and animals that only a fraction have so far been recorded.

We will have lost for ever the earth's greatest

treasure house of plants and animals; perhaps our most valuable natural resource for the future.

What will replace the forests?

Growing mostly on extremely poor soil, the forests nourish and replenish themselves in a perpetual cycle between plants and animals, each living off and fertilizing the other.



Remove the trees and the nutrients are rapidly lost. And with the forests go the plants and animals. After that, erosion begins and the whole area becomes a wasteland.

Why is it happening?

Desperately poor people often have no choice but to clear forests for the crops their survival depends upon. But the real cause is a combination of ignorance, shortsightedness and increasing consumer demand.

The ignorance of those who believe tropical forests can readily be replaced by agriculture. The shortsightedness of those who are prepared to squander their heritage. And the consumer demand of the developed world for tropical timbers.

Is there no hope?

As long as we remain blind to the rate of destruction there is no hope.

As long as we shrug our shoulders and do nothing there is no hope.

As long as governments consent to the headlong exploitation of natural resources, there is no hope.

Is anyone doing anything about it?

In 1980 the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), published the World Conservation Strategy.

The Strategy outlines a programme for conserving the world's natural resources (including tropical forests) whilst developing them for human use. The programme provides for the immediate and long term needs of the developing countries while still maintaining the earth's life-support systems. It is a plan for survival.

But it is only a plan, and unless it is acted upon it will produce nothing.

What can you do to help?

If you are concerned for your future and the future of your children...

If you are repelled by the thought of the earth being laid waste by ignorance and greed...

WWF is a knowledge the donor of the species International Herald Tribune.



Vehicles drag logs through the forest, opening up a network of roads.



Now the forest is opened up, planters arrive to cut down more trees where they intend to plant their crops.



The planters' slash-and-burn cultivation methods produce harvests for a few years.



As the nutrients in the soil are used up, harvests decline. Erosion begins, and the planters move on. The area becomes a wasteland.

You can become part of the world movement which will see the World Conservation Strategy become a reality.

Join the World Wildlife Fund now. We need your voice and your financial support.

Get in touch with your local WWF office for membership details or send your contribution direct to World Wildlife Fund at the address below.

It may be the most important letter you'll ever write.

WWF INTERNATIONAL
MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY
WORLD CONSERVATION CENTRE
1196 GLAND, SWITZERLAND.

FOR WORLD CONSERVATION

Advertisement prepared as a public service by Ogilvy & Mather

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The GM-Toyota Deal

The joint venture between General Motors and Toyota, to assemble cars in a former GM assembly plant in Fremont, California, is a symbol of how much the rules of business have changed in the past several years. Among other things, the joint venture was reluctant to honor the contract with the United Auto Workers or to hire in order of seniority at the Fremont plant. One of the reasons GM sought the joint venture was to learn about Japanese manufacturing methods, including labor procedures. No longer does a major American company assume it knows or can learn by itself everything worth knowing about putting cars together and getting the best out of its employees. And no longer does a major American union assume it can impose all the gains it has won in collective bargaining.

The GM-Toyota joint venture also shows how the fate of American business, and particularly of the auto industry, over the past several years has changed our view of the antitrust laws. Not so long ago it would have been taken for granted that any combination, even a temporary and limited one like this joint venture, between the largest U.S. manufacturer and the largest importer was illegal. Practical businesses would probably not have sent this particular flag up the pole because they would have been sure no one would salute. But today we are not so sure.

Ford and Chrysler are arguing that it violates the antitrust laws, and they obviously do not want to see big competitors like GM and Toyota — now No. 1 and No. 3 in world auto sales — get together. Some members of the Federal Trade Commission, which is considering whether there is an antitrust violation here, think there is.

But others reportedly do not. Historically, joint ventures between companies that might otherwise be competitors have been allowed when they seem to be the only way a particular enterprise can be financed or when the technology is beyond the capacity of any one company alone to develop. But the technology of assembling autos is not mysterious; what GM wants to learn is better ways to organize manufacturing and deal with its labor force. That these can plausibly be seen as things American auto companies cannot learn by themselves is strong testimony of the weakness and complacency of this industry over past decades. (Toyota's motives are almost entirely commercial: to produce more cars for the U.S. market than Congress and the administration would otherwise permit, without the investment of buying or building a plant here.)

The scuttling of the FTC is divided on this issue 2-2, with the deciding vote held by a member whose term expires Sept. 25 and who is unlikely to be reappointed. That may or may not be true; rumors abound in these matters, and on difficult issues of this sort commissioners can reasonably change their minds. The Reagan administration has generally been ready to condone practices other administrations would have labeled antitrust violations. It is important to understand, even if the GM-Toyota joint venture ends up being upheld by the votes of Reagan appointees, that such a decision would result not simply from a difference in administration philosophy. There is a recognition that American businesses are competing in a world and not simply a U.S. market, and it is the ramifications this joint venture has for competition in the world market that merit the closest concern.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Argentina's Amnesty

In the late 1970s thousands of Argentines, perhaps as many as 30,000, disappeared. Most are presumed to have been kidnapped and killed by the military. Thousands more were tortured and much personal and business property was seized.

This was all part of the "dirty war," the campaign against armed terrorism. It began because the elected government could no longer cope with audacious attacks by leftist and Peronist gangs. But the repression gained a life of its own, consuming civilian government and then rule of law itself.

Yes, private terrorism was extinguished, but terror became a policy of state. To belong to a leftist party, to be a Jew, to have a child active in student politics all meant to be in danger of becoming one of the "desaparecidos" — the "disappeared." A rival's commercial jealousy or a neighbor's social enmity could provoke denunciation and death. This was a cure more awful than the terrorist disease itself.

The nightmare is now over. A new civilian government is scheduled to be elected this fall

and installed early next year. But the military remains determined to protect the terrorists in its own ranks. It is reported that the ruling junta is preparing to declare an amnesty absolving all who followed, or gave, orders in the prosecution of the dirty war. For good measure, those convicted or accused of civilian terrorism would also be absolved.

Victims of the state terrorism are outraged and have taken to the streets. To forget and to absolve is to have suffered the ordeal in vain, and leave open the horrifying possibility that it might all happen again. Firm and compassionate justice, not amnesty, is the way to purge this monstrous demon from Argentine life.

Most of the leading presidential contenders have promised they would annul any such amnesty, even though to do so could risk provoking a new military coup. They are right to run the risk.

Anything less might well mean that the new democratic experiment in Argentina will soon become another one of the disappeared.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Opinion

Pakistan's Discontent

The cry for democracy is not going to be stifled. It is now resurfacing from discontent at General Zia's timetable for change with no elections until March 1985.

Yet if one looks at the country's political scene, laced with small parties adhering to Islamic principles, or to the more secular following attached to Mr. Bhutto's legacy (somewhat marred by Mr. Bhutto's own record of management which was far from democratic), it is hard to see the shape of the minimal unity such a democracy requires for its proper working, or such as can exact change from General Zia.

At the moment, Pakistan promises no resolution of its conflicts.

— The Times (London)

Hong Kong's Choices

The Hong Kong government is clearly worried by the latest communist Chinese outburst over the future of the territory.

Earlier, the communist leaders said Peking would reassert its sovereignty at an appropriate time, so the disclosure of a definite date is something new. Whether this date had been set during the recent negotiations is unknown, but Peking has taken it upon itself to do it now.

The communists, for the past several months, have been applying a kind of psychological warfare on people in Hong Kong. And, it seems to be working in some quarters. So far, neither London nor Hong Kong has been able to counter the barrage of propaganda the communists are stuffing down their throats.

And because of Britain's self-imposed si-

lence on the matter, many in Hong Kong have been persuaded that their future will be dictated according to Peking's wishes alone and that London will either rubber-stamp the so-called agreement or communist China will take unilateral action.

The view that Hong Kong is inseparably part of communist China is not the issue; the issue is the type of administration that can best ensure its value as a continuously viable economic machine in the long-term future, for the people of Hong Kong.

— The China News (Taipei)

The Andropov Proposals

Soviet Communist Party chief Yuri Andropov has proposed to the U.S. a total abolition of antisatellite weapons and their production. At face value, we must have reservations.

We, however, hope that both the U.S. and the Soviet Union will check any further use of space for military purposes.

We recall a report submitted to the UN Secretary-General by former Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme in June last year, in which he emphasized the danger of antisatellite weapons. Both the U.S. and the Soviet Union concluded a treaty to ban the military use of space in 1967, promising not to launch satellites loaded with nuclear weapons into orbit.

However, the treaty does not prohibit the use of antisatellite weapons. In fact, there is no fixed rule to the military use of space.

The U.S. Department of State said the Soviet proposal if true was serious and earnest.

— The Yomiuri Shimbun (Tokyo)

FROM OUR AUG. 25 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Italy's Colonial Policy

ROME — Italy is endeavoring at the present moment to develop the resources of her colony on the Indian Ocean, which hitherto had served as a somewhat platonic pastime. The government is taking advantage of the present exceptional political situation, and is obtaining from Parliament, which has never either understood or favored a colonial policy, the means of carrying one out. A body of more than 3,000 men is occupying without trouble and almost without fighting, all the forts on the Webi Shebeli (in Ethiopia) and on the Juba (in the Sudan). Land concessions are being granted to private companies recently organized, proving that a certain colonizing faculty is being developed in the country.

1933: Rembrandt Discovered

PARIS — An original Rembrandt for 20 francs! That, at least, was the price paid by Henri Carpe, French art collector, for a painting he rooted out of a pile of old iron at St. Ouen's "flea market" last March. Subsequent expert examination, it was revealed, has shown that the painting probably is an original by the Dutch master. M. Carpe has good reason to believe that he is the possessor of one of the two Rembrandt landscapes in this country. This painting measures exactly the same as two Rembrandts in the Berlin Museum and is painted on exactly the same wood. Further, accredited historians state that several lost studies for the Cassel painting figured in the Rembrandt catalogue of 1856.

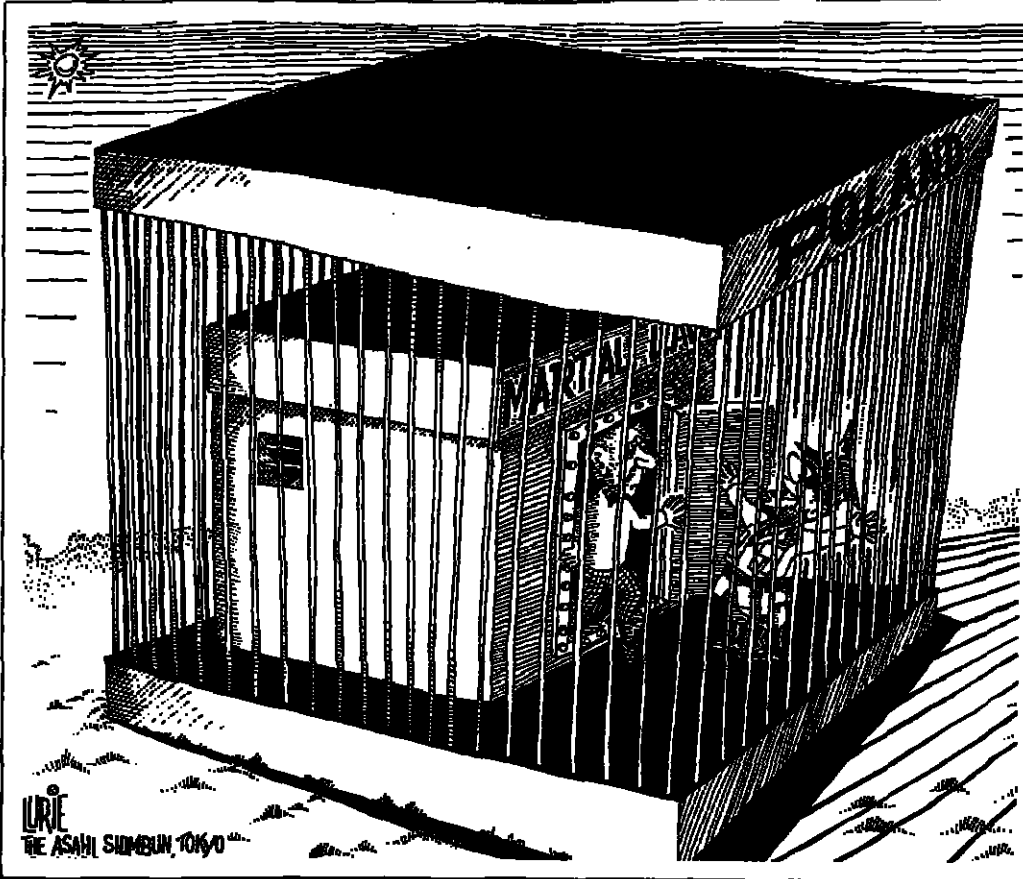
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Page From Czech History: Lesson of the Soviet Tanks

By Karel Kovanda

LOS ANGELES — The phone rang at half past 3 in the morning. My mother picked it up, and from my bedroom I heard her say, "No... no... no... no..."

I intuitively had what happened, and by the time the peculiar telephone conversation ended, I was up, dressed and ready to go.

I called a friend at the other end of town and told him the news. "How strange," he said, "my wife just called, too, with the same news, and I thought it was a joke." It wasn't a joke. We decided to meet.

The journey to the rendezvous point was eerie. The cab driver had of course heard, but the city was deep asleep. There was hardly any traffic, apart from the occasional rumble of the No. 20 streetcar clanging and screaming along its track. The city was very quiet at 4 A.M.

Except for the planes. One plane after another, in 20-second intervals. No lights; just an unending drone. It was early morning of Aug. 21, 1968, and the planes carrying Soviet troops, were landing at Prague's Ruzyně Airport. Armored columns had crossed the country's borders several hours earlier. As dawn broke, Soviet tanks reached the city's center. They rumbled around the Old Town Square where a museum featured an exhibition of "Soviet art of the 20s."

The country's leadership had been kidnapped to the Soviet Union, no doubt in preparation for a show trial. The Czechoslovak military were confined to their barracks. Nevertheless, the whole country exploded in resistance. Despite the torching of a couple of tanks, reaction was overwhelmingly nonviolent. Street signs disappeared; the tourist maps used by Soviet troops were of little use. A nationwide network of clandestine radio stations was organized. Newspapers, flyers and posters of all kinds demonstrated a degree of opposition to the invasion and of national unity that the Soviets had not expected.

The Soviet Union invaded Czechoslovakia to crush one of Eastern Europe's periodic efforts to instill a whiff of democracy, a bit of liberalism, even perhaps a taste of capitalism into the heavy-handed absolute rule of the communist bureaucracy. In Czechoslovakia, we described our goal as communism "with a human face." For the Soviet Union — and for the regime they eventually managed to install, the national resistance notwithstanding — it was "counter-revolution." The invasion represented "fraternal help."

The "Prague Spring," the months that preceded the invasion, was heady and intoxicating. Freedom in Eastern Europe is a controlled substance, and small wonder: it is powerful and addictive. Never had life been as exciting, as unpredictable, as fresh. I was in my early 20s, and was participating in history-in-the-making. Is there a greater thrill?

History-in-the-making is to history as life is to books about life. A few years before the Prague Spring of 1968, I attended high school in the little town of Ríčaný. Professor Rachtik was quizzing Ivana Rosendorfova one day about "Victorious February," which in official Czechoslovakian parlance denotes the 1948 coup that gave the Communist Party unlimited power. It was apparently important that Ivana understand that "Victorious February" represented a peaceful transition of power rather than an armed revolution.

However, Ivana could not have cared less. She looked out of the window and yawned. Her pretty head was filled with matters far removed from books, 1948 and high school altogether. This stuff Professor Rachtik was so concerned about had happened an eternity — 15 years! — ago. It was plain, boring history, and for all she cared, the "Victorious February" of 1948 could have been the defeated revolution of 1848 or a war lost in 1648. It was all just book stuff.

Today, 15 years have passed since the morning drone of the planes, since what was history-in-the-making for me. I realize with a quiver of sorrow that an entire generation of people has grown up in Czechoslovakia for whom the Prague Spring, the Soviet invasion and the subsequent resistance are all just book stuff. For this generation history-in-the-making has turned into history.

And so this reflection could end with a nostalgic point — we're growing older, time passes, or with something about the generation gap.

Yet there is an optimistic message somewhere here. Twentieth-century Czechoslovakia has seen periods of freedom alternate with periods of repression. The country became independent in 1918. In 1938, it fell under the Germans. Freedom returned with the war's end, only to be snuffed out in 1948. The Prague Spring of 1968

lasted only a few months, before the tanks rolled in.

But cynicism enough, at every watershed there were young people ready to take up the cause of freedom, even if they knew it only as history-as-book-stuff. So too, today, in the Ríčaný high school, Professor Rachtik (or his successor) is quizzing hapless students. The Ivana of 1983 looks out of the window and yawns, her pretty head filled with matters far removed from books. 1968 and high school altogether, all this 15-year-old book stuff.

But when the next chance appears, they will take their own turn in trying out a taste of democracy, a whiff of liberalism, even perhaps a bit of capitalism. They will have their own experience of history-in-the-making.

The writer, a student leader in Prague during the 1968 Soviet occupation, contributed this article to the Los Angeles Times.

U.S. Foreign Policy and the Philippines

By Edwin Yoder

WASHINGTON — American observers of Philippine politics were quick to draw dire, but often contradictory, conclusions from the murder of Benigno Aquino Jr. on a Manila tarmac this week.

Inconceivable, said some, that President Reagan should have visited and break bread with President Ferdinand E. Marcos on his November Asian journey. Inconceivable, said others, that he should not. For the rest of us, it looks very much like another muddle in which the right course is less than clear. And that is far from unusual in the troubled history of U.S.-Philippine relations.

Mr. Aquino, the most eminent of Mr. Marcos's many enemies, was shot dead as he stepped from his plane after a three-year U.S. exile. Clad in a bluegroove vest, fatalistic about the end he suffered, Mr. Aquino was in government custody. You have to be pretty naive not to suspect foul play. Yet Americans, of all people, know how random assassinations can be.

Mr. Aquino's place in Philippine politics was not without ambiguity. But unless his record and utterances are extraordinarily deceitful he was a Jeffersonian democrat, challenging Mr. Marcos to live up to the democratic tradition he has cherished for nearly 15 years. In him the "July 4" tradition ran deep and strong.

The act of having him shot at the airport seems, on the face of it, a bit too brazen for Mr. Marcos. He has treated Mr. Aquino (who used to be accused by the extreme left of being Mr. Marcos's stooge) with an odd mixture of vindictiveness and solicitude. He had him tried and condemned to death on dubious charges, then commuted the sentence, then imprisoned him, then freed him to undergo heart surgery in Texas.

Mr. Aquino was an idealistic democrat, sure, but many of the values of freedom are the best antidote to Philippine fragmentation. The Philippines have been in one state of seige or insurgency after another throughout the 85-odd years of the American connection — from Aguinaldo in 1899 to the Muslims of the south islands today.

The care of the Philippine connection from our side has always demanded a certain juggling of interests and values. American investment there is substantial, and boomed even after Marcos overthrew the constitution in 1972. Clark Field and Subic Bay remain the anchors of what remains, after Vietnam, of U.S. military power in Southeast Asia.

Accordingly, recent U.S. presidents have found it advisable to react mildly to the pleas of Mr. Marcos's critics, and indeed to the occasional insolence of Marcos and his wife Imelda ("minister of human ecology"). He has overthrown Philippine constitutionalism; he has flouted international law; he has flouted the United States for higher rent payments for the military bases.

The Carter administration tried the artful straddle, coupling slight cuts in aid, and human rights pressure, with concessions on the status of the bases.

Its present successors, rather typically, muted the human rights agitation and took a let-sleeping-dogs-lie approach. Far from distancing itself from Mr. Marcos, it actually congratulated him (in the words of Vice President George Bush) on his "dedication to democratic principles." Certainly, more could be said of

the principles than of the practice. In partial defense of all this timidity, it was fashionable, four years ago, to worry that Mr. Marcos might crash as disastrously as the Shah in Iran — with similar consequences for American fortunes and interests.

The fear was probably exaggerated. The Philippines, overwhelmingly Roman Catholic, seem unlikely prey for the seizure by clerical fundamentalism. But no U.S. president, even in the face of Mr. Marcos's foolishness, has ventured to say anything that might jeopardize the military leases. Sleeping dogs have been left to lie.

It is, of course, a familiar tale in the annals of U.S. foreign policy, and to some degree — given that we cannot always pick or control our clients — inevitable. But the Aquino assassination, whoever is responsible, is a reminder that defiance to dictators can be risky as well as demoralizing.

The leases on U.S. bases will have to be renegotiated in less than a decade. Mr. Marcos is neither perpetual nor immortal. It is time to pay more attention to the grievances of his opponents, sharpened as they now will be by a cruel martyrdom.

The Washington Post.

International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Cyprus History Lesson

Regarding "Cyprus, Island of Aphrodite" (Weekend, Aug. 5):

Marvine Howe's upbeat piece on Cyprus rings a familiar bell with those of us who know the island. However, she is wrong to say that there has been no fighting between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots "for more than a decade." Hostilities there ceased less than nine years ago. Furthermore, it is incorrect to describe Kition as "an ancient Minoan city." The Minoans were on Crete, and although they traded with Bronze Age peoples of Cyprus, they established no colonies there.

PETER S. ALLEN,
American School
of Classical Studies, Athens.

Nuclear Disadvantage

Regarding "Summary and the Soviet Strategy" (IHT, Aug. 8) by Edward N. Luttwak:

Nuclear parity with the Soviet Union inhibits the potential of the West and stimulates that of the Russians in nuclear technology. Moreover, it is a further disadvantage to the Western democracies in that, as Vietnam has shown, you can lose a war despite technical superiority — let alone parity.

ROUBEN HAIM HAWA,
Winchester, England.

Justice Foiled?

Regarding "U.S. Admits Its Agents Shielded Klaus Barbie" (IHT, Aug. 17) by Thomas O'Toole:

A frank report by the U.S. Justice Department has admitted that U.S. Army Intelligence officers were directly responsible for shielding Klaus Barbie, the "Butcher of Lyon," from French prosecutors after World War II, and for helping him escape to Bolivia, where he has lived for 33 years until his extradition for trial in France.

Despite the report's conclusion that "responsible officials of the army interfered with the lawful and

proper administration of justice," the U.S. statute of limitations precludes the prosecution of these officials for any criminal offenses under U.S. law. But is this justice?

STANLEY ALDERSON,
Cambridge, England.

Belgium's Results

Regarding "Belgian Leader Is Getting Results With Painful Economic Changes" (IHT, Aug. 11):

Belgium's Socialists were not denied a share of power by the elections, but by the rightist Flemish Social Christian Party.

Prime Minister Martens is pursuing policies that are detrimental to Walloon workers. Unemployment reaches 15 percent and is likely to worsen.

LUC MARY-RABINE, M.D.,
Liège, Belgium.

Gehrig's 1933 Record

Regarding "Gehrig Sets a Record" (50 and 75 Years Ago, Aug. 19):

I feel certain your statement, citing your August 19, 1908 issue, that Lou Gehrig achieved a consecutive game record is in error. I believe that Gehrig was brought up from the Hartford farm team of the Yankees in 1923. Arithmetic supports me: If Gehrig played 126 games in the 1925 season, plus around 154 games for the next seven seasons, he would have reached 1,308 games by August 19, 1933, his ninth season. Lou Gehrig was a small child in 1908.

JOE SCOUTEN,
St. Germain-en-Laye, France.

Editor's note: You're right.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

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Dornier P	3184	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
Amstar	2655	17 1/4	16 3/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4
Heizer	2254	12	11 9/16	12	+ 1/4
TIE	2118	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+ 1/4
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AMEX	227.68	227.87	228.08	-1.66

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(Continued on Page 10)

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Morocco Calls Meeting of Creditors To Discuss Its Debt Rescheduling

BAHRAIN (Reuters) — Morocco has invited its creditor banks to discuss rescheduling talks in Rabat on Sept. 9, banking sources said Wednesday. They said the rescheduling of the country's long and medium-term debt would be discussed at the talks, and Morocco's short-term debt would be specifically excluded. The sources could not immediately say how much debt would be covered by the talks, although some bankers estimate that Morocco's medium and long-term debt close to \$10 billion. Tuesday, monetary sources in Washington said the IMF had reached tentative agreement to provide about \$300 million for Morocco and that the funds could become available next month. The country, burdened with an oil-import bill of about \$1 billion a year, has already introduced austerity measures to curb its balance-of-payments deficit.

Scott Paper to Sell Foam Division

NEW YORK (NYT) — Scott Paper Co. says that it has agreed in principle to sell its foam division to General Felt Industries and that it will put up for sale its Brown Jordan division and 240,000 acres (96,000 hectares) of timberland in Washington. The sales are expected to net the company "hundreds of millions of dollars," if all are completed, Philip E. Lippincott, Scott's chairman and chief executive officer, said Tuesday. Terms of the agreement on the foam division were not disclosed. The company said the divestitures were part of its plan to streamline and increase the profitability of core paper product divisions.

British Steel Wins Pipeline Contract

LONDON (Reuters) — State-owned British Steel Corp. has won an £18 million (\$27.5 million) contract for 44,000 tons of pipe for a North Sea gas pipeline, according to a company spokesman. The corporation, which is losing £2 million a week, will supply the pipe to bring gas from the offshore Shell Fulmar field to St. Fergus, near Aberdeen on Scotland's east coast. The agreement is expected to create 400 new jobs at British Steel, which has cut its work force from 166,400 in 1980 to 78,400 at present.

Non-Communist Steel Output Rises

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Production of crude steel in the non-communist world rose 3.9 percent in July above its depressed level of one year ago, with U.S. output increasing 20.7 percent, according to official figures released Wednesday. The Brussels-based International Iron and Steel Institute said that data from 29 countries covering almost all output in the non-communist world showed total July production at 35.4 million tons, with European Community output of 9.5 million tons, U.S. production at 5.7 million tons and Japan at 9 million tons. Japan increased production by 2.6 percent over its July 1982 level, but the European Community's overall output dropped 2.1 percent.

U.S. Automakers Show Sales Gains

DETROIT (AP) — General Motors Corp. said Wednesday its new car sales rose 18.5 percent in mid-August from the comparable period a year earlier. Ford Motor Co. reported a 23.6 percent rise, Chrysler Corp. sales gained 19.4 percent and American Motors Corp. sales climbed an estimated 13.9 percent. GM said it sold 96,720 cars between Aug. 11-20, Ford said it sold 36,769 cars, Chrysler sold 19,174 autos and AMC said it delivered an estimated 4,300 vehicles. So far this year, GM sales are up 15.3 percent from 1982, Ford sales have improved 12.3 percent, Chrysler's are up 26.4 percent and AMC's sales are up an estimated 112.5 percent.

Toyota Sees a Difficult Year Ahead

TOKYO (UPI) — Toyota Motor Corp., Japan's largest automaker, said Wednesday that it expects a difficult year ahead because of stiff competition at home and protectionist moves abroad. The prediction came in a corporate report announcing earnings of 201.3 billion yen (\$829 million) on sales totaling 4.9 trillion yen for the business year that ended in June. It was the first annual earnings report since Toyota absorbed its independent sales arm, Toyota Motor Sales Co., in July of last year.

Airline Group Accepts Fare Discount Package

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Members of the International Air Transport Association have agreed on new air fares for fall and winter travel between the United States and Britain, ending a two-month dispute, airline officials said Wednesday.

The officials said the airlines accepted a package that generally allows discounts of as much as 27.5 percent but also includes some fare increases. The agreement, which applies to routes between 14 U.S. cities and London, was approved by members of the trade group after a fare setting conference was held recently in Montreal.

The new fares still require approval of U.S. and British regulatory agencies. The agreement sets the fare for a midweek roundtrip between New York and London at \$398, 27.5 percent lower than the current \$549.

Airlines also will cut the round-trip fare between Los Angeles-San Francisco and London by 15 percent to \$679 from \$799.

A spokesman for British Airways in London said the new agreement also sets increases ranging from 2.5 percent to 17 percent.

Airline officials said the discounted fares will apply to travel between Nov. 1 and Dec. 9. A representative of Trans World Airlines said the agreement "simply was a compromise. It came about over two or three days of intense haggling."

Other airline officials said they believed the fares between New York and London were an "overreaction" to a \$149 one-way fare offered by People Express Airlines.

British Outlook Bleak, Group Says

LONDON — Britain is not on the road to economic recovery and unemployment will remain at record levels for at least another 18 months, the independent Institute of Economic and Social Research, said Wednesday.

Growth in output will fall to 1 percent next year from nearly 2 percent this year, the group predicted, and prices of imports will continue rising.

The report also said that Britain's inflation rate, which Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government cut to less than 4 percent in its first four years in office, will rise to 7 percent by the end of next year. It said there could be no significant or sustained cut in Britain's 13-percent unemployment rate without a "fairly substantial policy stimulus."

Western Mining Plans To Buy Mesa Anstralia

MELBOURNE — Western Mining Corp. Holdings reported Wednesday that it has agreed in principle with Mesa Petroleum Ltd. to acquire Mesa Anstralia Ltd. for \$35.4 million, subject to government approval.

A 5-percent royalty will be payable to Mesa on oil or gas production attributable to Mesa Anstralia in its current exploration areas under the agreement, providing for Western Mining to assume all Mesa Anstralia's obligations after Sept. 1.

Britain Posts Deficit in July

LONDON — Britain posted a trade deficit of £330 million (\$533.4 million) in July after an upward-revised £162 million surplus in June, the Department of Trade and Industry said Wednesday.

The June surplus was earlier reported as £123 million. The current account, the widest measure of trade performance, showed a £100 million deficit in July from a £412 million surplus in June, which was revised upwards from £373 million reported last month. For the first seven months of the year, the current account showed a surplus of £478 million.

The department said exports declined to £473 billion in July from June's £51.1 billion, while imports increased to £52.8 billion from £49.4 billion in June.

Bonn's Trade Surplus Falls in Month

foreign trade, said July's 2.1 billion DM surplus was 700 million to 800 million DM less than he had been expecting.

In contrast to Mr. Stoltenberg's prediction, the specialist on foreign trade said he doubted the 1983 trade surplus would match last year's record 51.3 billion DM.

The July figures are difficult to analyze because of factory closings for vacations, economists said. Using normal methods for seasonal adjustment, July's 2.1 billion DM surplus would be equivalent to a surplus of about 2.8 billion DM, well down from the 4.53-billion DM adjusted total for July 1982.

The economists estimated that West Germany's July results would show a current account deficit of about three billion DM, compared with a 1.9 billion DM deficit a year earlier.

Separately, the West German Economics Ministry said Wednesday that trade between East Germany and West Germany totaled a record 7.9 billion Deutsche marks in the first half of 1983.

This was a 16-percent increase over the 6.8 billion DM recorded a year earlier. Trade developed unevenly between the two Germanys during the first half, giving West Germany a surplus in the period of 724 million DM in contrast to a deficit a year earlier of 278 million DM.

CAISSE NATIONALE DES AUTOROUTES
U.S. \$50,000,000.-
94% 1976/1991

Les détenteurs d'obligations sont informés que la deuxième tranche d'amortissement au 9 septembre 1983 portant sur un montant nominal de U.S. \$5,000,000.- a été effectuée par tirage au sort au siège social de l'Agent Financier.

Les obligations tirées au sort, portant les numéros 4158 à 9157 inclus seront remboursables au pair à partir du 9 septembre 1983 et cessent de porter intérêt à cette même date.

Le montant restant en circulation au 9 septembre 1983 sera de U.S. \$40,000,000.-

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG
Société Anonyme
Agent Financier

Luxembourg, le 25 août 1983.

INVITATION FOR PREQUALIFICATION APPLICATION
BRUNEI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT -
EXTENSION AND REARRANGEMENT OF THE
PASSENGER TERMINAL

The BRUNEI GOVERNMENT intends to increase the capacity of the passenger terminal and to upgrade the quality of service. For that purpose, 7,000 m² of existing building is to be rearranged, and 13,000 m² of new built area is to be added. Starting of construction work is expected by March 1984, with a completion time of 23 months.

Only prequalified contractors will be invited to tender which will be during the last quarter of 1983.

Registered contractors in the far east region (AUSTRALIA, BRUNEI, HONG KONG, INDONESIA, JAPAN, KOREA, MALAYSIA, NEW ZEALAND, THE PHILIPPINES, SINGAPORE, TAIWAN AND THAILAND) who are interested in prequalifying for that work, may obtain the prequalification documents on and after the 8th of August 1983, from this address:

Director of Public Works
J.E.R. Building
Jalan McArthur
Bandar Seri Begawan
Telephone: (02) 25911
Telex: BU 2405

Documents have to be completed in duplicate and returned no later than the 7th September 1983, one copy being sent to Public Works Department (same address above) and the other one addressed to:

The Resident Engineer
AEROPORT DE PARIS
C/O Civil Aviation Department
Brunel International Airport
Bandar Seri Begawan
Telephone: (02) 31065
Telex: BU 2567.

U.S. Official Sees Ending Of Crop Plan

By Seth S. King
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Agriculture Secretary John R. Block, citing extensive drought damage to this year's corn and sorghum crops, has expressed further doubts that there will be another payment-in-kind program next year for corn and other feed grains.

Appearing briefly on a U.S. Chamber of Commerce television program on Tuesday, Mr. Block indicated that the 1983 crops of corn and other feed grains would not be large enough to provide enough excess grain to give to farmers who reduce their plantings next year.

The drought, however, has had little effect on this year's wheat crop and Mr. Block already has announced a 1984 program to encourage reduced planting of wheat that would include a payment-in-kind option.

But department policymakers do not expect payment-in-kind programs on next year's cotton or rice crops, William Lesher, the chief economist, said later on Tuesday.

Mr. Block said that, despite a 1983 corn crop that is expected to be at least 38 percent smaller than 1982's record output of 8.8 billion bushels, there was a large carryover from last year and there is expected to be no shortage of grain after the harvest ends in October.

"But the drought is making it more unlikely," he said, "that we will have enough to offer feed-grain growers a payment-in-kind program in the 1984 crop."

Mr. Block expressed similar doubts last week after a tour of the major corn-producing areas of the Midwest.

A final decision on the program is to be made after the August corn and sorghum estimate is disclosed Sept. 12, an Agriculture Department spokesman said later.

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(CORP.)

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Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V.,
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Bank Mees & Hope N.V.,
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AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 18th August 1983.

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS August 24 1983

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the consent of some funds whose quotes are based on latest available information. The following symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the listed funds: (d) — daily; (w) — weekly; (m) — monthly; (q) — quarterly; (a) — annually; (b) — bi-monthly; (r) — quarterly; (s) — semi-annually.

AL-MAL MANAGEMENT CO. S.A.
(m) Al-Mal Trust SF 140.07
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. LHM
(d) Bond-Invest SF 781.80
(d) Bond-Invest SF 781.80
(d) Bond-Invest SF 781.80
(d) Bond-Invest SF 781.80
(d) Bond-Invest SF 781.80

BANK OF AMERICA CORP. (BAC)
(d) American Fund SF 10.25
(d) American Fund SF 10.25
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FORBES FUND CORP. (FFC)
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JARDINE FLEMING FUND (JFF)
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LOYDS BANK INT. FUND (LBI)
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MERCHANT BANK & TRUST CO. LTD.
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PARISBANK GROUP
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ROYAL BANK OF CANADA (RBC)
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DKB ECONOMIC REPORT August 1983: Vol. 12, No. 8

Japan's economic growth looks likely to be led by exports again

3.3% real growth in fiscal 1982

The first quarter domestic demand of the first quarter in fiscal 1982 is no longer perceptible in the Japanese economy, and the real GNP growth in the January-March quarter was a trifling 0.2%, a 0.7% annual rate. As a consequence the real growth rate in fiscal 1982, ended March 31 this year, was 3.3%, the same as in fiscal 1981. Although the growth rates in fiscal 1981 and fiscal 1982 were the same, the factor that propelled the national economy's growth changed (see figure). Whereas in 1981 an increase in exports contributed more than 80% of the growth, in fiscal 1982 private consumption, recovered after three years of stagnation, accounted for 70% of the growth. However, it seems that the pattern of economic growth shaped by domestic demand is already changing.

The quarter-to-quarter real GNP growth was 0.2% in the first quarter of this year. Whereas the net exports contributed a plus factor, contributing 0.5% to the growth, the private demand served as a minus factor to pull the growth down by 0.4%. The overseas current surplus was attributed to the stoppage of the downturn of exports as well as to the continued shrinkage of imports caused by sluggish domestic demand.

After continuing to dwindle throughout last year, exports rebounded after January to a higher level than before. Exports in February began climbing above the previous year's level on a customs clearance basis and in May on a U.S. dollar basis also.

Growth of exports is attributable to sharp increases in exports to the United States and Southeast Asia of business machines, semiconductors and other high-technology products. Although car exports are brisk in the EC markets, on the whole they are still below the previous year's level. Exports of steel and ships, on U.S. dollar basis, have been 20 to 30% less than a year earlier.

Housing investment is low.

On the other hand, imports on a U.S. dollar basis have been decreasing by a double-digit figure from the 1982 level. The primary reason for this is the drop in the crude oil price and a lower volume of oil imports, which decreased 1.8% in the October-December quarter of last year, 11.6% in the January-March quarter of 1983 and 10.2% in the April-June period from the corresponding periods a year earlier.

As a result the seasonally adjusted trade surplus in April ballooned to \$2,700 million, which by far exceeded the January-March average of \$2,100 million. Should the trade surplus keep increasing at the current pace, it would exceed the government's projection of \$30,000 million this year by about \$10,000 million.

Consumption and capital investment cooling off

The movement of domestic demand is extremely lax and slow. On a GNP basis, private consumption expenditure in the January-March quarter increased at a 2.1% annual rate in real terms over the preceding quarter, far behind the 9% registered in the April-June quarter of last year.

According to a household income and expenditure survey, real consumption spending of all households in fiscal 1982 was 2.4% above that of the preceding fiscal year. However, growth in the March-April period slackened and recorded a scant gain of 0.8% over the same period of 1982.

Large retail store sales recorded an increase of 2.4% in March and 2.5% in April over the same months of 1982.

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The next DKB monthly report will appear Sept. 28.

Changes in Main Factors for Increase in Real Gross National Expenditure

Year-to-year comparison (%)

Year-to-year comparison (%)

Year-to-year comparison (%)

Year-to-year comparison (%)

Year-to-year comparison (%)

Year-to-year comparison (%)

Year-to-year comparison (%)

Year-to-year comparison (%)

Year-to-year comparison (%)

Year-to-year comparison (%)

Year-to-year comparison (%)

Year-to-year comparison (%)

Year-to-year comparison (%)

Year-to-year comparison (%)

Year-to-year comparison (%)

Year-to-year comparison (%)

Wednesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices
Up to the closing on Wall Street

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High Low	Close	Change
31 1/2	269	3.65	112	44	31 1/2
18 1/2	7	1.13	13	53	18 1/2
18 1/2	11	1.13	13	53	18 1/2
24 1/2	12	1.13	13	53	24 1/2
24 1/2	13	1.13	13	53	24 1/2
24 1/2	14	1.13	13	53	24 1/2
24 1/2	15	1.13	13	53	24 1/2
24 1/2	16	1.13	13	53	24 1/2
24 1/2	17	1.13	13	53	24 1/2
24 1/2	18	1.13	13	53	24 1/2
24 1/2	19	1.13	13	53	24 1/2
24 1/2	20	1.13	13	53	24 1/2
24 1/2	21	1.13	13	53	24 1/2
24 1/2	22	1.13	13	53	24 1/2
24 1/2	23	1.13	13	53	24 1/2
24 1/2	24	1.13	13	53	24 1/2
24 1/2	25	1.13	13	53	24 1/2
24 1/2	26	1.13	13	53	24 1/2
24 1/2	27	1.13	13	53	24 1/2
24 1/2	28	1.13	13	53	24 1/2
24 1/2	29	1.13	13	53	24 1/2
24 1/2	30	1.13	13	53	24 1/2

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High Low	Close	Change
21 1/2	31	1.13	13	53	21 1/2
21 1/2	32	1.13	13	53	21 1/2
21 1/2	33	1.13	13	53	21 1/2
21 1/2	34	1.13	13	53	21 1/2
21 1/2	35	1.13	13	53	21 1/2
21 1/2	36	1.13	13	53	21 1/2
21 1/2	37	1.13	13	53	21 1/2
21 1/2	38	1.13	13	53	21 1/2
21 1/2	39	1.13	13	53	21 1/2
21 1/2	40	1.13	13	53	21 1/2

COMPANY EARNINGS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies
unless otherwise indicated

Company	1st Half	2nd Half	1st Half	2nd Half	1st Half	2nd Half
British Thomson Org.	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983
Revenue	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100	100	100	100	100
Per Share	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Denmark	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983
Revenue	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100	100	100	100	100
Per Share	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Novo Industri	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983
Revenue	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100	100	100	100	100
Per Share	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sweden	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983
Revenue	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100	100	100	100	100
Per Share	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sandvik	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983
Revenue	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100	100	100	100	100
Per Share	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
SKF Group	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983
Revenue	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100	100	100	100	100
Per Share	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High Low	Close	Change
18 1/2	31	1.13	13	53	18 1/2
18 1/2	32	1.13	13	53	18 1/2
18 1/2	33	1.13	13	53	18 1/2
18 1/2	34	1.13	13	53	18 1/2
18 1/2	35	1.13	13	53	18 1/2
18 1/2	36	1.13	13	53	18 1/2
18 1/2	37	1.13	13	53	18 1/2
18 1/2	38	1.13	13	53	18 1/2
18 1/2	39	1.13	13	53	18 1/2
18 1/2	40	1.13	13	53	18 1/2

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High Low	Close	Change
21 1/2	31	1.13	13	53	21 1/2
21 1/2	32	1.13	13	53	21 1/2
21 1/2	33	1.13	13	53	21 1/2
21 1/2	34	1.13	13	53	21 1/2
21 1/2	35	1.13	13	53	21 1/2
21 1/2	36	1.13	13	53	21 1/2
21 1/2	37	1.13	13	53	21 1/2
21 1/2	38	1.13	13	53	21 1/2
21 1/2	39	1.13	13	53	21 1/2
21 1/2	40	1.13	13	53	21 1/2

U.S. Future Prices

Aug. 24

Commodity	High	Low	Settle	Change
Wheat	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.00
Corn	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.00
Soybeans	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.00
Oil	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.00
Gold	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.00
Silver	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.00
Copper	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.00
Aluminum	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.00
Zinc	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.00
Nickel	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.00
Lead	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.00
Iron	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.00
Steel	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.00
Gas	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.00
Oil	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.00
Coal	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.00
Timber	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.00
Wool	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.00
Grain	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.00
Meat	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.00
Other	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.00

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High Low	Close	Change
18 1/2	31	1.13	13	53	18 1/2
18 1/2	32	1.13	13	53	18 1/2
18 1/2	33	1.13	13	53	18 1/2
18 1/2	34	1.13	13	53	18 1/2
18 1/2	35	1.13	13	53	18 1/2
18 1/2	36	1.13	13	53	18 1/2
18 1/2	37	1.13	13	53	18 1/2
18 1/2	38	1.13	13	53	18 1/2
18 1/2	39	1.13	13	53	18 1/2
18 1/2	40	1.13	13	53	18 1/2

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High Low	Close	Change
21 1/2	31	1.13	13	53	21 1/2
21 1/2	32	1.13	13	53	21 1/2
21 1/2	33	1.13	13	53	21 1/2
21 1/2	34	1.13	13	53	21 1/2
21 1/2	35	1.13	13	53	21 1/2
21 1/2	36	1.13	13	53	21 1/2
21 1/2	37	1.13	13	53	21 1/2
21 1/2	38	1.13	13	53	21 1/2
21 1/2	39	1.13	13	53	21 1/2
21 1/2	40	1.13	13	53	21 1/2

Grains

Aug. 24

Commodity	High	Low	Settle	Change
Wheat	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.00
Corn	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.00
Soybeans	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.00
Oil	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.00
Gold	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.00
Silver	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.00
Copper	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.00
Aluminum	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.00
Zinc	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.00
Nickel	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.00
Lead	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.00
Iron	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.00
Steel	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.00
Gas	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.00
Oil	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.00
Coal	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.00
Timber	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.00
Wool	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.00
Grain	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.00
Meat	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.00
Other	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.00

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High Low	Close	Change
18 1/2	31	1.13	13	53	18 1/2
18 1/2	32	1.13	13	53	18 1/2
18 1/2	33	1.13	13	53	18 1/2
18 1/2	34	1.13	13	53	18 1/2
18 1/2	35	1.13	13	53	18 1/2
18 1/2	36	1.13	13	53	18 1/2
18 1/2	37	1.13	13	53	18 1/2
18 1/2	38	1.13	13	53	18 1/2
18 1/2	39	1.13	13	53	18 1/2
18 1/2	40	1.13	13	53	18 1/2

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High Low	Close	Change
21 1/2	31	1.13	13	53	21 1/2
21 1/2	32	1.13	13	53	21 1/2
21 1/2	33	1.13	13	53	21 1/2
21 1/2	34	1.13	13	53	21 1/2
21 1/2	35	1.13	13	53	21 1/2
21 1/2	36	1.13	13	53	21 1/2
21 1/2	37	1.13	13	53	21 1/2
21 1/2	38	1.13	13	53	21 1/2
21 1/2	39	1.13	13	53	21 1/2
21 1/2	40	1.13	13	53	21 1/2

Food

Aug. 24

Commodity	High	Low	Settle	Change
Wheat	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.00
Corn	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.00
Soybeans	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.00
Oil	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.00
Gold	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.00
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Wool	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.00
Grain	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.00
Meat	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.00
Other	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.00

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High Low	Close	Change
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18 1/2	35	1.13	13	53	18 1/2
18 1/2	36	1.13	13	53	18 1/2
18 1/2	37	1.13	13	53	18 1/2
18 1/2	38	1.13	13	53	18 1/2
18 1/2	39	1.13	13	53	18 1/2
18 1/2	40	1.13	13	53	18 1/2

12

DENNIS THE MENACE



"PLAYING WITH MARGARET IS THE MOST MISERABLE FUN I'VE EVER HAD!"

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NOPIA

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

STULY

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

COAMIS

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

GLERCY

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

Print answer here: _____

Yesterday's Jumbles PLUSH DOWNY INDICT FOSSIL
 Answer Could be all that lighter ever lacked—
 HIS WOUNDS

SOUNDS LIKE A
 DRAMATIC LAST WORD.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

[illegible]

THURSDAY'S FORECAST - CHANNEL: Silph: FRANKFURT: Cloudy early, fair later. Temp: 16-16 (73-61). LONDON: Foggy early, fair later. Temp: 24-15 (75-59). MADRID: Fair. Temp: 24-17 (75-57). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp: 24-18 (75-64). PARIS: Cloudy with rain. Temp: 24-18 (75-64). ROME: Fair. Temp: 24-18 (75-64). TEL AVIV: Fair. Temp: 22-22 (90-71). ZURICH: Overcast and stormy. Temp: 24-18 (75-64). BANGKOK: Thunderstorms. Temp: 22-25 (90-77). HONG KONG: Thunderstorms. Temp: 24-24 (75-77). MANILA: Showers. Temp: 24-23 (75-73). SEOUL: Cloudy. Temp: 22-18 (72-64). SINGAPORE: Thunderstorms. Temp: 31-25 (88-77). TOKYO: Rain. Temp: 23-23 (75-71).

ALL RIGHT, YOU TELL ME WHAT'S WRONG WITH DOGS, AND I'LL TELL YOU WHAT'S WRONG WITH BIRDS

YOU GO FIRST...

I THINK I SHOULD HAVE GONE FIRST...

Schulz

SEE THAT SPIDER ON THE LEFT?

THAT'S A HAPPY BLACK WIDOW

WHY IS IT HAPPY?

SHE'S DATING AGAIN

COVERLY

© 1995 by Dave Coverly

8-23

[illegible][illegible]

Solution to Previous Puzzle

GOAD CAMPS NTH
 IDLE ODEON OHOH
 LOVE MEORLEAVE ME
 DRAPER GLEN LEW
 SMCEE RIGORS
 ANDROID SLAY
 PER SONOF ELECT
 AMES NADIR ABIE
 LOATH SERIES UTE
 MOOS SLEDGED
 PALATE STARR
 EGO EXIT PIAZZA
 LOVELINESSOFYOU
 TREE SCAPE TMAN
 ARK MAMAS SENT

Other Markets		Aug. 24	Close	Prev.
Imperial			70.50	69
Lafarge Cop			281.50	281.50
Lafarge			1,999	1,980
Molitor			1,002	1,045
Michelin			806	818

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

	Close	Prev.
Oilfield	0.57	0.57
Outside Pet	1.38	1.31
Oilfield	3.15	2.10

Oilfield Index: 798.48

[illegible]

OUT ON A LIMB

By Shirley MacLaine. 372 pp. \$15.95.
Bantam, 666 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10103.

Reviewed by Lisa Mitchell

SHIRLEY MacLaine's third book relives reports on the experiences that led her "gently but firmly," to embrace concepts she formerly decided, concepts "about the connection between mind, body and spirit" that eventually "enabled (her) to get on with the rest of (her) life as an almost transformed human being." As she learns about reincarnation, spirit guides, astral projection, extraterrestrial interventions, it is her own skepticism, her persistent questioning, that lends credence enough to keep us reading.

Aspects of the book's first three quarters irritate; the last quarter is worth the whole journey. Lives from the 1934 movie "The Black Cat" kept coming to mind: David Lowmeyer says to Bela Lugosi, "I'm getting fed up with all this metaphysical baloney!" To which Lugosi slowly replies, "Metaphysical, perhaps. Baloney, perhaps not."

To fill us in on her background, her attitudes and ponderings during this "quest for self," she also uses such devices as: "Images of nature are everywhere in my life." "My mother heard to avoid a book in the introduction, but there are so many 'I wondereds' they begin to sound like parodies." "Yeah, I feel good, I said partially wondering at the same time what I would feel like to feel totally good."

Her "inner journey" is influenced by two men: Gerry, a prominent, married British politician with whom she is having an affair, and David, a close friend who was already "into" the subjects that would become the basis for this book.

MacLaine tells us all about her clandestine meetings with Gerry in hotels in various countries. At first, she plays analyst with him, badgering him to really look at himself and himself in life; later, as she begins her interest in reincarnation, she is "put off by his put-down" of her by his calling it gibberish. "Gerry comes out

By Alan Truscott

IT is said of Arthur Balfour, a thoughtful man who was Britain's Prime Minister early in this century, that he once arrived at a dinner party and spent twenty minutes in the lobby pondering. It seems he was trying to think of a logical reason for ascending the double staircase by the left route.

rather than the right or vice versa. Conscious of his conservative heritage as a scion of the Cecil family that had helped rule England since the days of the first Elizabeth, he probably decided to go to the right.

Bridge declarers concerned about a pasteboard queen often give the choice of left or right. Considerable thought, although twenty minutes, would

certainly be regarded as excessive. There are often some technical or psychological nuances, but they may be very slender.

If one opponent produces some high cards and has not bid, the missing queen is likely

To be on the other side of the table. Similarly, if one opponent isn't known to have length in some other suit, he tends not to leave the card we seek. If it falls, play the opening leader for the queen, since he might have led the suit with a worthless holding.

The acknowledged expert in guess-guessing was P. Hal Rosen, who claimed that he never had been wrong. Some of his friends prepared traps for him, convinced that they could fool him. He was invited to sit at the table and asked to guess each of his opponents held the queen. After staring at each

As this was a game of negative points, it was possible to double by playing stalled without planning to win hearts, but I trumped. This showed my game or slam as a penalty.

After naps, the bridge suits were North's hand. In playing against trump, Exacted diamond bit clear, but at the napsman held

sounding and behaving like such an egregious goof, you can't imagine why she is traipsing all over the world at the drop of a hat to be with him.)

Eventually the hurts, confusions and trust issues in the relationship and being "bugged" by something she "couldn't touch" lead her to ask David — who is "never bugged" — "Why doesn't the world work? And why should that get to me? Do you know something I don't know? . . . I mean, there must be more going on about our real purpose in life than I'm able to see."

David shares his knowledge, suggests reading answers questions. MacLaine's inquisitive mind opens further with each book, each discussion. As she accepts the idea that she has lived before, she seeks information about her past lives from trance channelers and asks the spirit guides who are coming through these channelers general metaphysical questions. She hears about the existence of twin souls and soul mates and that "Each person knows his own truth . . . but the only truth that matters is the truth of the relationship that one has with the source, or the God force."

Her hunger for understanding more about "life and purpose" leads her to join David in Peru. High in the Andes, she has an out-of-body experience (beautifully described), no longer resists the idea that extraterrestrials have helped and are helping people on this planet, and learns that she is chosen to write this book to share her knowledge.

"Could it even be that people who claim to have had trips in spacecraft were telling the truth—even though their stories ended up in the *National Enquirer*?" she asks.

Could it even be that an entertainer — movie star — writing about personal transformations has some things of importance to say even though much of the method can be, or is, “off-putting”? But “*Out on a Limb*” must not be dismissed.

Any time we find someone moving from material to spiritual values, from self-obsession to a sense of community, we are witnesses to good news.

Lisa Mitchell, a California-based critic, wrote this review for the Los Angeles Times.

DGE

After a heart lead and continuation, forcing the dummy the Southern Sharples needed the talent of Sims. He chose to play East for the crucial queen and the slam failed.

This potential big gain for Britain turned into a big gain for France. The French dealer guessed right, but that was unimportant since his contract was already gone.

and France for the title, a rumored deal between Britain-France ended one of the incidences in which for both East and West. Reese for Jais chose a overall: one East hand over one club. The French are content to

padres. But as the diagram, Brit-
tainers, Robert
ples, advanced
rushing aside

fore the days
South was
East's trickery
penalties. East
ne no-trump,
treat next to
d did not cu-
sual cuo-bid.
desire to play
her than exact

North
♠ 10
7K
♠ A72
♠ KQ853

WEST(D)
♠ Q4
♥ Q1042
♦ 1084
♣ 4742

EAST
♠ 783
♥ A8833
♦ 865
♣ 109

SOUTH
♠ A2552
♥ 27
♦ KQJ3
♣ AJ

North and South were vulnerable
The bidding:
West North East South
Pass 1♣ 1♣
Pass 2♣ 2NT
Pass 3♣ 3NT
Pass 4♣
Pass 6♣

West led the heart once.

SPORTS

A Team Living Out Its Collective Destiny

This is the last in a series of reports on the five contenders in the hotly contested American League East.

By Thomas Boswell

Washington Post Service

BALTIMORE — A baseball team is not an insignia on a cap or a theme song on the public-address system. At its best, a team is a group of men who over the years grow to know one another to the bone, to the point where each senses the part that he and all the others play in the functioning of the whole.

Such a team lives out a collective destiny. Always.

The Baltimore Orioles have come to the ripe, full denouement of communal endeavor. By 1977, such names as Flanagan, McGregor, Singleton, Murray, Bumbry, Palmer, Dauter, Dempsey, Martinez and Martinez — yes, that many that long ago — were nailed above Oriole lockers.

In the years since, they've won more games than any team in baseball. They haven't won the World Series, but they have lived a saga together. They'll relive it all their lives.

Unfortunately, particular teams have limited life spans. Several 1983 Orioles are close to the end of their careers. It is time for them to finish their story or leave the last chapter blank.

Parallels are obvious. The 1976-77 Philadelphia Phillies won 202 games, yet needed a change of managers, from Danny Ozark to Dallas Green, to finish their group project with a world title in 1980. The younger Phils were better, but the older team won.

The Kansas City Royals of 1976-80 were excellent. But they never won a Series, probably never will — not those particular Royals.

A sense of urgency has hung over the Orioles all season. For them, the managerial change from Earl Weaver to Joe Altobelli seemed a possible solution to their tendency to come up a dollar short. Weaver's creation, maybe they needed to play outside his shadow.

That's why the '83 Orioles have been the

division's hardest team, as well as most enjoyable, to analyze. They have such a rich psychology that every shift of fortune, every injury or streak, seems to run through them as if they had one nervous system.

For the last four months, the Orioles have either been the sport's hottest or coldest team. Won-lost stats aren't usually the life of the party, but the record is extraordinary. After a 9-8 start, the Orioles have gone 14-5, 0-7, 14-4, 5-12, 20-6, 0-7, 7-3. Baltimore has had three serious slumps; many champions never have one.

Those periods in purgatory are the definition of the Orioles, and their glory. The slumps show the inherent limits of the club's ability, its vacuum at third base, its dependence on heady platoon players, its kiddie-corps of such starting pitchers as Storm Davis (10-5), Mike Boddicker (10-6) and Allan Ramirez (4-4).

"This is a remarkable ballclub when we win, but it's also a remarkable ballclub when we lose," says Altobelli, who has been surprised, almost shocked, by the degree to which the Orioles seem to be self-managed.

"We've had two seven-game losing streaks and we're still 17 games over .500. In those two

slumps, I've never seen a club be so under control, and I mean to a man. That's as big a compliment as you can pay a team."

At the moment, the Baltimore bullpen has a 1.45 earned-run average in its last 37 appearances over a four-week period. With Mike Flanagan back and Jim Palmer returned last Sunday from minor-league rehabilitation, the Orioles look formidable — but no more so than they've looked just before losing consciousness in May, in June and in August.

Still, no such thought ever infects teams in (or a half-game out of) first place, where even grousing can be delightful.

As Rick Dempsey tried to take batting practice the other day, he growled, "Don't these people have anything better to do than ask for autographs while we're hitting? Don't they know how hard it is to hit 230?"

It was exactly a year ago that the Orioles began a 33-11 run. Then, however, they were 61-57, not 69-52. Despite that apparent advantage, the Orioles remain a somewhat mysterious collection. Last Saturday their locker-room mood, before and after a victory, was almost sour.

Perhaps it was the imminent return of the troublesome Palmer, and how he might affect the team-grip. Should he be lost, or put, or decide he has a new injury or do any of the dozen quirky things that infuriate his teammates, could another slump begin?

Even an O.K. I'm-here-for-the-glory victory by Palmer might be bad news, since much of the team sees his 1983 season as an almost inexorable sublimation from competition.

Who knows? Certainly not the Orioles, who are living out a destiny they only half understand.

On the outside, at least, they remain the most confident of clubs. "We're like seven-year rockies," said Rick Dauter. "We're enthusiastic. . . we thrive on tough spots because Earl pounded that into us. He made us mentally tough with all his screaming."

"Earl taught us the game," Dauter reflected, "but Joe lets us play it."



Veteran Reliever Bair Wins 1st Start With Tigers

United Press International

ARLINGTON, Texas — Doug Bair, making his first start after 387 major-league relief appearances, combined with Aurelio Lopez on a four-hitter that made the Detroit Tigers 2-0 victors over the Texas Rangers here Tuesday night.

Bair (5-3) was pressed into starting duty because of a shoulder injury to Milt Wilcox. Acquired in a

trade June 21 with St. Louis, Bair pitched six innings and allowed four hits while walking one and striking out none.

Charlie Hough (10-12) was touched for run-scoring doubles by

baseball roundup

Chet Lemon in the fifth and Rick Leach in the seventh. Only one Ranger baserunner made it as far as third.

Twins 3, Red Sox 2

In Minneapolis, Kent Hrbek drove in three runs and Al Williams (9-11) pitched a two-hitter over seven innings to lift Minnesota over Boston, 3-2. The Red Sox have dropped eight of their last ten games.

Martinez 5, Brewers 0

In Milwaukee, Al Cowens hit two home runs, and Ron Koseofsky and Steve Henderson one apiece as Mike Moore pitched a two-hitter to subdue the Brewers for Seattle, 5-0.

A's 9, Yankees 3

In New York, Jeff Burroughs drove in three runs, and Rickie Henderson stole four bases and scored three times as Oakland buried the Yankees, 9-3.

Angels 5, Indians 2

In Cleveland, Brian Downing drove in two runs with a single and his 14th homer of the year to boost California past the Indians, 5-2.

Yankees 10, White Sox 2

In Kansas City, Missouri, Frank White drove in three runs with a

home run and double to pace the Royals' 10-2 pounding of Chicago.

Blue Jays 9, Orioles 3

In Baltimore, Lloyd Moseby and Barry Bonnell contributed two-run singles as Toronto downed the Orioles, 9-3.

Dodgers 6, Montreal 3

In the National League, in Los Angeles, Ken Landrum and Greg Brock hit two-run homers in the seventh and the Dodgers pulled away to a 6-3 victory over Montreal.

Astros 6, Pirates 5

In Pittsburgh, Terry Pugh and Dickie Thon drove in runs as Houston nipped the Pirates, 2-1, to complete a doubleheader sweep.

Pitcher hit Demary Williams' three-run homer and Ray Knight's two-run, two-run single capped a five-run ninth that rallied the Astros to a 6-5 verdict in the opener.

Giants 3, Phillies 1

In San Francisco, Darrell Evans' two-run home run in the eighth, his 26th homer of the year, lifted the Giants over Philadelphia, 3-1.

Mets 6, Padres 3

In San Diego, Walt Terrell pitched his second complete game of the season and clinched a six-run eighth with a three-run home run as New York dumped the Padres, 6-3.

Cardinals 7, Braves 0

In St. Louis, David Green and George Hendrick hit back-to-back third-inning home runs to power

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
	W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia	59	59	.500
Pittsburgh	60	60	.500
St. Louis	61	61	.500
Montreal	61	61	.500
Chicago	59	61	.490
New York	57	63	.477
WEST			
Atlanta	74	51	.592
Los Angeles	71	54	.568
Houston	69	59	.539
San Diego	63	65	.492
San Francisco	59	69	.460
Cincinnati	59	69	.460
AMERICAN LEAGUE			
	W	L	Pct.
Milwaukee	71	53	.572
Minnesota	69	55	.558
Detroit	69	55	.558
Toronto	70	56	.556
New York	64	62	.511
Cleveland	59	67	.469
WEST			
Chicago	55	66	.454
Kansas City	60	62	.492
Oakland	62	60	.517
California	59	61	.492
Seattle	54	72	.430

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Royals' 10-2 pounding of Chicago.

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Fair Warning for World-Class Athletes

By Alan Greenberg

Los Angeles Times Service

CARACAS — Attention, all

world-class athletes with sights on the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics who are still using anabolic steroids and other drugs prohibited under international rules and hoping to escape detection.

The charade is finished. The

party's over. Clean up your act or say so long to your gold-medal dreams.

Don't even bother showing up in Los Angeles. Odds are, all you'll get is humiliated and bounced out on your ear.

A computer's got your number. So what if you weren't here at the 1983 Pan American Games? That computer will be waiting to test you at the Olympics. Believe it. So don't try any funny stuff.

Let the word go forth, because what happened here Tuesday made for one of the most embarrassing episodes in the history of U.S. and international athletics.

But that is only today's perspective. In the thousands of to-morrows ahead, it may come to be viewed as a catharsis, a turning point in the drug-fixated world of international athletics.

Drug cheaters have prospered for years in international sport. Now, because of a computer that can analyze urine, doctors and officials are confident that international athletics will begin reverting to the days when the winner was the best athlete, not the best pharmacist.

The limbalaboo here started Monday. That was when Pan Am Games officials called a press conference to announce that they were taking away the medals of two Canadian and two Cuban weightlifters, including Olympic champion Daniel Nuñez, and invalidating the results of three more lifts because computer analyses of all seven urine samples tested positive for anabolic

steroids. Each athlete's sample was divided in half and both were tested. Doctors agreed that there was no mistake.

It was the first time in the 32-year history of these games that athletes were stripped of their medals for using drugs deemed illegal by their various international governing bodies.

It set off a chain reaction that officials believe will jolt international athletes into realizing the futility of using illegal drugs even weeks before a competition without getting caught.

Tuesday, 13 American male athletes (most of them weight men) who were supposed to begin competing here suddenly decided to fly home.

They had probably forgotten to turn on their home-burglar alarms. Funny thing is, most of them had just arrived about 48 hours earlier.

Many were favored to win their events. But when you win you automatically get tested. Now, you don't think it's remotely possible that any of those guys were on steroids and knew they would test positive if examined, do you?

It was also announced Tuesday that four more weightlifters, including American super-heavyweight Jeff Meckel, who won three gold medals here, also tested positive for steroids and would be stripped of their medals. All those athletes could be banned from competing in the 1984 Olympics by the International Weightlifting Federation.

With Meckel caught red-handed, and the fear of being banned from the Olympics a distinct possibility, the outward-bound 13 decided discretion was the better part of valor. For them, flying home was probably the right move, although the corporate sponsors and private individuals whose contributions fund U.S. international sports programs

might not agree. Talk about wasting money.

What did it mean? First, that when the five-day track-and-field competition began Tuesday, the question was no longer who would win, but who would show up.

It also meant that the U.S. delegation, faced with a situation uglier than the Elephant Man, decided to try makeup. It handed out an eight-paragraph press release at its Tuesday news conference, the first half of which was devoted to stating the U.S. opposition to illegal drugs and how wonderful the on-site testing equipment was.

One paragraph said that "several U.S.A. track and field athletes have chosen not to take part in the Games after being selected for the team by The Athletics Congress (TAC). Those athletes have departed. . . to the United States. Their individual decisions to withdraw should not be taken as an implication of guilt, or interpreted in any similar manner." Oh.

World-class athletes are under incredible pressure to win. More, many of them have obsessive personalities and tend to be from the "if-taking-two-tablets-is-good, four-must-be-better" school.

Hurdler Edwin Moses has been quoted as saying 50 percent of top U.S. athletes are using illegal drugs. Doctors say the long-term effects of the use of steroids (growth hormones) include sterility, impotence, premature heart disease, liver malfunction and tumors.

Consider: Sports Illustrated magazine recently reported that in 1967 a doctor polled more than 100 runners. He asked them if they would take a drug that could make them Olympic champions if they knew it might kill them in a year. More than half the athletes said they would. For them, the price of glory has no limit.

Tuesday's Finals

CYCLING

1 kilometer against the clock — 1. Romy O'Reilly, U.S.A. 1:18.54, 2. Marcello Andreoli, Argentina 1:18.61, 3. David Waller, Jamaica 1:18.64.

SOCCER

Uruguay 1, Brazil 0 (Uruguay wins gold)

WRESTLING

185 pounds — 1. Cristobal Gomez, Cuba, 2. Rick Sotomayor, U.S.A. 3. Carlos Villalta, Venezuela. 174 — 1. Roy Takemushi, Canada, 2. Charlie Heard, U.S.A. 3. Alejandro Pueras, Cuba. 152 — 1. Barry Davis, U.S.A. 2. Raul Torres, Cuba. 3. Orlando Contreras, Puerto Rico. 138 — 1. Randy Lewis, U.S.A. 2. Leroy Kemp, U.S.A. 3. Lanny Robb, Cuba. 126 — 1. Ron Cascardi, Cuba, 2. Lanny Zalesky, U.S.A. 3. Pat Sullivan, Canada. 118 — 1. Leroy Kemp, U.S.A. 2. Lanny Robb, Cuba. 3. Ron Cascardi, Cuba. 104 — 1. John Dorian, Cuba, 2. Evelio Suarez, Venezuela, 3. Chris Rinkas, Canada. 99 — 1. Roberto Llanos, Cuba, 2. Eliu Francisco, Argentina, 3. Peter Bush, U.S.A. 2. 86 — 1. Groe Gnanou, U.S.A. 2. Richard Deschamps, Canada. 3. Luis Almirante, Cuba. Over 220 — 1. Candide Macc, Cuba, 2. Bruce Baumgartner, U.S.A. 3. Bob Wells, Canada.

TRACK

500 meters — 1. Luis Dela, Cuba, 99.10/6, 2. Neil Gert, U.S.A. 99.10/6, 3. Hubert Jackson, Trinidad. 1,500 — 1. Jose Gomez, Mexico. 3:14.12, 2. Domingo Thibault, Colombia. 3:17.12, 3. Mark Meneau, U.S.A. 3:22.24.

MASS

Shot put — 1. Luis Dela, Cuba, 99.10/6, 2. Neil Gert, U.S.A. 99.10/6, 3. Hubert Jackson, Trinidad. 1,500 — 1. Jose Gomez, Mexico. 3:14.12, 2. Domingo Thibault, Colombia. 3:17.12, 3. Mark Meneau, U.S.A. 3:22.24.

TRANSITION

Wrestler Marcus Gilbert, running back from Washington; Victor Davis, wide receiver from Philadelphia; and Preston Brown, wide receiver, from New England.

KANSAS CITY — Placed Willie Wilson, outfielder, on the 15-day disabled list retroactive to August 21. Purchased the contract of Dutch Coats, outfielder, from Omaha of the American Association.

ALBUQUERQUE — Activated Pete Vaccaro, pitcher, placed Bob McClure, pitcher, on the 15-day disabled list.

PHILADELPHIA — Called up Juan Samuel, shortstop, from Pottsville of the Pacific Coast League and placed Marty Strassman, pitcher, on the 15-day disabled list.

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ART BUCHWALD

Hairline Deadlines

WASHINGTON—The recent lawsuit concerning former Kansas City anchorwoman Christine Craft, who was demoted because her bosses allegedly didn't like the way she looked on television, points out once again the problem of delivering the news to people by TV as opposed to newspapers.

Craft maintained the TV consultants hired by the station decided that the audience wanted a woman who was more attractive and gave them "warmer and comfort" with their headlines. The station executives said it wasn't a case of looks, but ratings, that made them decide to demote her. Craft sued for sexual discrimination and won \$500,000.

I'm proud to say this could have never happened in the newspaper business, because if the consultants who work for TV companies had anything to say about our looks, 95 percent of us would be out of jobs.

I can just see a media consultant going through the city room of an American newspaper.

He says to the publisher who is escorting him, "Who wrote the lead story on President Reagan this morning?"

"Susanna West. She's sitting over there. Susanna is our best reporter and won the Pulitzer Prize for her series on hunger in America last year."

"She's going to have to get a new hairdo."

"Why is that?"

"The public doesn't like to read front-page stories written by a woman whose hair isn't perfectly coiffed."

"You tell her. I'm not about to," the publisher says.

"Miss West. You wrote a very good story this morning."

"Who the hell are you?"

"I'm a media consultant and I've been hired to tell you that you've been over thought about wearing something a little more sexy than a turtle-neck sweater and a tweed skirt."

"Get lost, buster. I have a deadline."

"Please don't take it personally, but don't you think you're a little too old to be a newspaperwoman?"

"I'm 34."

"Newspaper readers prefer to read stories by younger, more attractive reporters."

"If this is a gag, you got me at the wrong time. I'm trying to check out something with Henry Kissinger."

"Miss West. I'd prefer you not make that call until you change your makeup. Let's see if we can get those wrinkles out from under your eyes before you speak to Henry."

"Now you've done it. If you don't disappear in five seconds I'm going to dump this cup of coffee on that yucky Palm Beach suit you're wearing."

The publisher rushes up. "Hold it, Susanna, the man is only doing his job."

"Get him out of here before I drop the 1984 budget on his skull."

The publisher leads him away and the consultant says, "She doesn't seem to have the warmth it takes to give the public the news about Ronald Reagan. I would replace her with someone your readers could be more comfortable with when they read about Chad. Who is that woman over there at the water cooler?"

"That's our science writer. What's wrong with her?"

"She's wearing a pants suit. Our surveys show readers are very threatened by women reporters who wear pants."

"We gave up dress codes for women reporters years ago."

"Well, you're going to have to reinstate them if you ever hope to get your circulation up. Do you see that girl sitting at the desk over there?"

"Our film critic? What's wrong with her?"

"She's pregnant."

"But she isn't going to have a baby for four months."

"How do you think your subscribers would feel if they knew they were getting their movie reviews from a pregnant woman?"

"Look, why don't we just forget the whole thing. I'm not sure a media consultant is what this paper needs right now."

"It's your candy store. If you don't care about the way your women reporters look, don't come crying to me when your readers go somewhere else for their news."

Moviemaking

Cheap Peso Lures U.S. Producers To Mexico

By Aljean Hammez

New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — The hotels in Mexico City's Zona Rosa are crisscrossed with American moviemakers this summer. Directors and producers who usually ply their trade north of the border have, instead, flocked south this year.

They have been attracted, first and foremost, by the devaluation of the peso, now at approximately 150 to the dollar.

"We made 'Yellowbeard' for \$8 million," said John Daley, chairman of Hemdale, a partner of Orion on "Yellowbeard," a spoof of pirate movies. "Our original budget was \$12 million."

Between last fall and next Christmas, more than a dozen U.S. films and television movies will have been filmed wholly or in part in Mexico. "Sadat," a two-hour Operation Prime-Time television movie starring Lou Gossett Jr. as the late Egyptian leader, and "Roses," a two-hour NBC-TV movie based on the life of one of the four mums who was murdered in El Salvador, have just completed filming.

At Churubusco Studios, on the outskirts of Mexico City, Dino De Laurentiis's mammoth translation of Frank Herbert's classic science-fiction novel "Dune" has taken over all eight stages. "It wouldn't be economically feasible to make 'Dune' anywhere else in the world," said Gabe Katzka, a producer who expects to bring his own movie, "The Falcon and the Snowman," a true story of two young American spies, to Mexico late in the fall.

"We'll make 'The Falcon and the Snowman' one-third cheaper in Mexico," he said.

Rafaela De Laurentiis, the producer of "Dune," feels that her movie has been the catalyst for much of the rush to Mexico.

"The peso has always been low, compared to the dollar," she said. "People thought of coming down after we proved it was possible."

Of the 900 people who have worked on "Dune," only 140 have been non-Mexican. The sav-

ings in labor costs have been enormous. A Mexican driver is paid about \$200 a week. An American teamster earns \$1,800.

The differential between Mexican and American craftsmen is the same, while a Mexican stuntman gets \$1,500 a week less than his American counterpart. In one scene, "Dune" used 2,500 extras at a cost of only \$11 a day apiece.

Nor do the American movie producers consider Mexican craftsmen inferior. "They have terrific wardrobe and prop people, and I have no hesitation on Mexican camera crews," said Herb Wallerstein, senior vice president of production management at 20th Century-Fox.

Despite the savings, making movies in Mexico is not all tortillas and gravy. Film sent back to the United States for processing can be stuck in customs for 10 or 12 days. At least once a week the electricity goes off at Churubusco Studios, bringing all Xerox machines, power saws, electric typewriters and cameras to a halt for several hours.

"They have a different sense of urgency in Mexico," said Dan Blatt, the producer of "Sadat." "When a piece of equipment breaks down, it won't get fixed easily. We were a picture on the move with limited studio time and 58 locations. The people were very nice, but we were at the mercy of nature's elements and social unrest — like wanting to use a specific location where the day it was on strike or nine weeks, eventually everybody gets sick."

Agreement is unanimous that the biggest difficulty is "language." "The authorities never make problems," said Anwar Badin, a Mexican producer. "The unions you can deal with. The big problem is communication."

Badin is production manager on "Dune."

The answer, for at least two-thirds of the foreigners making movies in Mexico, is to hire Patsa, a Mexican production-services



Lou Gossett Jr. (left) as the Egyptian president, Barry Morse as Begin on the Camp David set of "Sadat."

company run by Gerald Green, an Englishman who became an American citizen six years ago.

"Gerald negotiates with the unions, gets all the permissions, and prepares the budgets which include his fee," said Hemdale's Daley.

"I came to Mexico 11 years ago to make 'Man Friday,' starring Peter O'Toole," Green said. "I intended to make it in Hawaii, but the budget went up one-half million dollars because of Teamsters' salaries. I found alternate jungles and beaches at Puerto Vallarta. On 'Dune' we have an enormous number of drivers for 48 weeks."

"Americans come here and forget they're not sitting in Hollywood where the phones all work," Green said. "They're not used to the petty corruption and the lack of cleanliness and the fact people here don't have the same standards of excellence and tend to improvise a lot with equipment. Unless they make allowances, they'll have a pretty awful time. But if you're polite and treat people here with respect as equals, you can have anything you want."

Not all Americans feel it necessary to use Green's services. The most prestigious of the movies currently being filmed in Mexico, John Huston's version of Malcolm Lowry's novel "Under the

Volcano," is a co-production of the Mexican government and Paramount and 20th Century-Fox have preferred to negotiate on their own. "I married my wife in Mexico 28 years ago," said Fox's Wallerstein. "Go anywhere with 100 Americans and you'll be beset with high bills. Don't go down as a gringo, and everything's terrific."

But questions are being raised. Alberto Isaac, director of the Mexican Cinematographic Institute, is disturbed because: "At the higher level, Mexican talent is not being used. Our writers, directors and cinematographers are frustrated. If conditions change, American producers will fly away to the next country that provides things cheaper, and it will leave the local film industry in bad shape. What will happen to us is what happened to Yugoslavia, Italy and Spain when the American filmmakers left."

In terms of earning power, Mexican film industry workers are princes of the country," Green said. "Literally, every member of the unions here is working, so the prices of labor and materials are starting to go up. If Mexico isn't careful, American and European filmmakers will come for the next two years. Then it will be too expensive, and they'll flock somewhere else."

PEOPLE

Chile Honors Arrau

The Chilean government has awarded the National Arts Prize to the pianist Claudio Arrau, a critic of President Augusto Pinochet's military regime, and invited him to perform in his homeland. Arrau, Chile's foremost musical son, has lived abroad most of his life and refused to play in his native country after Pinochet overthrew the late President Salvador Allende in 1973. In February, the government forced television stations to cancel plans to relay an international concert in his 80th birthday concert in New York, where he now lives.

Andrew Lloyd Webber fills so many theaters on Broadway and in London that he might as well buy his own. He has done just that. "It's a marvelous medium-size musical house, a great size, a great stage and a very beautiful building," Lloyd Webber, 35, said. Lloyd Webber, one of the few multimillionaire composers, paid \$1.3 million (about \$2 million) for the 1,480-seat Palace in London, built by Richard D'Oyly Carte in 1891 on the proceeds of Gilbert and Sullivan operas. Lloyd Webber and the lyricist Tim Rice filled the Palace for a record eight years and two weeks with "Jesus Christ Superstar." The theater has been jammed for 23 months with his "Song and Dance." His "Cats" is still a hit of London, as it is on Broadway. "Evita" won awards in both cities, and is still running in London. "Joseph and the Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat" is still playing in New York. Lloyd Webber first tried to buy the Old Vic, and was outbid by Toronto's Ed Mirvish. He then bid on the Aldwych, but was outbid by the U.S. impresario James Nederlander.

Furniture hand-made by former President Jimmy Carter, "better than the best quality Shaker furniture you've ever seen," will be auctioned to help raise \$25 million to build his presidential library, an auction organizer says. Susan van Berg, an aide to Carlisle Vanney, the interior decorator who is organizing the sale, said Carter's furniture will be among antiques, paintings, silver and china that have been donated for the Oct. 7 auction. Van Berg said Carter has built furniture for many years. Proceeds from the auction will go to the

Carter Presidential Library and Center for Resolution of World Conflict at Emory University in Atlanta, which will house Carter's papers and memorabilia.

Bette Davis is described by her agent as "doing fine now" after two months of treatment for a neurological disorder and an operation that a newspaper says may have been for cancer. The agent, Robert Lantz, said the 75-year-old actress is "planning to get back to work just as soon as possible. She's already reading scripts for her new TV series, 'Hotel.' The New York Daily News, which said the operation may have been for cancer, also said Davis suffered a mild stroke.

Waukegan, Illinois is too impoverished to handle a visit from its illustrious native son this fall, so Mayor Bill Morris has asked the author Ray Bradbury to delay his visit until next summer. "The Come Home Ray Bradbury Committee" has been working for a possible Halloween visit by the famed writer, who now lives in Los Angeles. However, the mayor said in a letter: "We are just about 'special event' out for this year. As a result, any kind of formal homecoming by you this fall would severely strain us." Bradbury wrote "Something Wicked This Way Comes" and "Fahrenheit 451," both of which were made into films, and the series of stories titled the "Martian Chronicles," which was a television mini-series. He also has written numerous other science fiction and fantasy novels and short stories. Waukegan, disguised as "Greenstown," has figured in some of his tales.

Quote — Anne Francine, who has played "Mame" friend Vera Charles some 800 times with Angela Lansbury, Julie Provine, Kaye Cardelle Hart and Coleen Hobbs in the title role, had a real problem early in her career — alcoholism. She told Women's Wear Daily, "I overcame drinking when I had the certain knowledge I was losing my ability to function as an entertainer. I regained control about 18 years ago, but I wouldn't have been able to do it without Alcoholics Anonymous. Today people get angry at me over my loathing of drinking and smoking."

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